

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME XLVII. NUMBER 32.
WHOLE NUMBER 2433.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

INTEREST IN SHOOTING IS KEPT UP AND NEW SHOTS DEVELOPED IN THE GALLERY BEGIN NOW

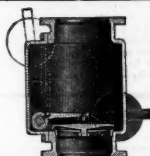
Information furnished regarding Range construction and gallery loads.
For information address

Rifle Smokeless Division,
E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.
NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc.; Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Con-
densers, Rudders, etc.; Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and
Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

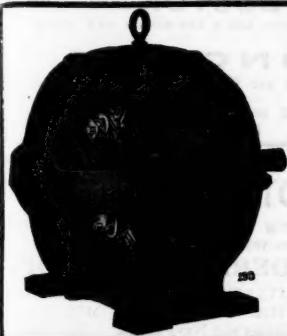
THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
99 John Street NEW YORK
SOLE MANUFACTURERS



Excelsior Straightway Back Pressure Valve

As its name implies, it is a "straightway" valve, with an area through its seat equal to that of the pipe. Especially desirable for exhaust steam heating, as it has no complicated parts, and repairs are seldom needed. Also well adapted as a Relief or Free Exhaust Valve for condensing engines. Write.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N. J.

11 Pine Street

New York



ELLIOTT-EAR-PROTECTORS

IN SIX YEARS
10,000 MEN HAVE WORN THEM
ALL ARE SATISFIED
GOOD PROOF OF MERIT
J. A. R. ELLIOTT, Box 201, NEW YORK CITY



THE BANK OF HAMPTON, Hampton, Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,700,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

H. L. SCHMELZ, President

F. W. DARLING, Vice President

COLT

**AUTOMATIC PISTOL
CALIBER .45**

The Most Powerful Small Arm in the World
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.



THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

(Branch Offices and Stores in all Principal Cities.)

Manufacturers of
GARLOCK FIBROUS PACKINGS
and
PITT METAL PACKINGS

Recognized the World over as the Highest Grade Packings manufactured.

114 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

604 ARCH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA

Uniforms and Equipments

for the

Army and National Guard

Descriptions, Illustrations, Prices and Samples of cloth for either
Officers or Enlisted Men mailed free on request.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Bldg., 4th and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.



LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.
THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building for the Navies of the World

The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

605 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Start a savings account next pay-day and save regularly for some definite purpose, so that when you retire you can buy a home.

YOU CAN BANK WITH US BY MAIL.

NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.

126 Fifth Avenue



WM. M. WOOD,
PRESIDENT
NEW YORK CITY

The American Woollen Company's products represent the highest type of manufacture, and they deliver "THE BEST FABRIC AT THE GIVEN PRICE." The interests of all users of OLIVE-DRAB fabrics will be protected if they realize that we are the only concern in the world manufacturing and supplying such fabrics as are made strictly after the UNITED STATES STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, and in buying ANY of our UNIFORM FABRICS about which there can be no question, insist upon getting the STANDARD, which is protected by our trade mark attached to each piece. These goods represent the highest type of manufacture and color and have no competitors.

Complete information and samples will be furnished by the Uniform Cloth Department.

Philippine Fibre PORCH Furniture

Light Green Color

We show two pieces here, an arm chair at \$3.50, and a rocker, at \$3.00. We also have a settee of the same fabric, at \$6.25, as well as other pattern chairs, all specially designed for porch, bungalow, den or lawn. We solicit orders for these desirable pieces under our guarantee to suit you or refund your money. Our prices are lower than are usually asked, as we buy direct from manufacturers and eliminate all middlemen. We buy in large lots, for spot cash, and carry large stocks, which move daily in consequence of our large sales.

We are extensive dealers in FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS for every room in the house. Our large general catalogue has about 50 large pages devoted to descriptions, prices and pictures of all kinds of furniture. We ask the privilege of sending you a copy of the big Catalogue if you have not already sent for and received one.

You will find our prices on everything you use, eat and wear considerably lower than you are accustomed to pay, which is the direct result of our business methods. We sell the newest patterns and standard qualities, and ship our goods all around the world.

We are headquarters for supplies of all kinds for the Services.

In whatever line of merchandise you may be interested, we can supply you, and at prices that represent a considerable saving. We solicit your orders, and will gladly honor your request for a catalogue.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED



R 49838 Rocker \$3.00

R 49849 Arm Chair \$3.50

GEORGE HIRAM MANN ARTHUR B. LA FAR ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

60 Wall Street, New York

Telephones: John 3060, John 2585.

Hibbs Building, Washington, Telephone: Main 12.

Sellers Navy Code used.

Cable: KWOREN, New York.

PATENT BINDERS FOR FILING THE ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.

20 VESEY ST., N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

OLIVE DRAB COTTON CLOTH UNIFORMS AND CAPS

Place your orders now for summer delivery.

MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP
1231 Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM B. HARRIS COMPANY COFFEE

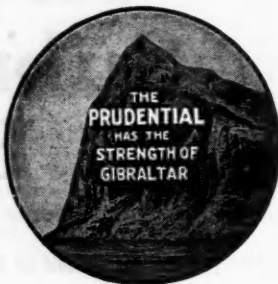
167 Front Street, New York
Represented by CAPT. G. W. DICKSON.

Life Insurance for Military Men

The Prudential issues liberal, attractive and low cost policies on the lives of Army and Navy officers at the same rates as charged civilians.

Its policies are not complicated by numerous burdensome restrictions on account of military service, etc.

The Prudential Endowment Policy will appeal to the young man looking for a simple and effective plan to save money for himself. Investigate.



ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES:

ARTHUR F. BOLES, Manager,
Army and Navy Dept.,
Humboldt Savings Bank Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

GEORGE PULSIFER, Spec. Rep.,
Army Department,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

F. A. McNEILL, Manager,
Army and Navy Dept.,
16½ Public Sq.,
Watertown, N.Y.

E. G. THELIN, Manager,
401-2-3 Union Trust Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES H. WILLOOX, Manager, 1421 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Dept. 141.

Home Office, NEWARK, N.J.



Have one with me

PATENTS

Send for "Inventor's Primer" and "Points on Pensions."

Business before the Patent Office, Auditors, and Pension Bureau.

CLAIMS

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys.

Established 1864.

818-14th St., Washington, D. C.

THE TELEGRAPH AND CABLE CODE

Prepared for the use of

Officers and Men of the Navy and Marine Corps

By Lt. Comdr. D. F. Sellers

Is For Sale by The Navy Publishing Co.,
13th and N. Y. Ave., Washington, D.C.

PRICE \$2.50 POSTPAID

SCHOOLS

Hampton College

Classical School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Ten minutes' ride by electric car from Old Point Comfort. College certificate. For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT Hampton, Va.

References: Col. C. P. Townley, Fort Monroe, Va. Maj. J. D. Barrette, Fort McKinley, Me. Maj. L. N. Lewis, Fort Monroe, Va. Maj. Geo. H. Sander, Ft. Ethen Allen, Vi. Mrs. Anna R. Chaffee, Los Angeles, Cal. Maj. Fred. S. Strong, Adj. Gen'l's Dept., Manila, P.I. Col. E. H. Patterson, Fort Banks, Mass. Maj. D. E. Holley, Gen'l's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY

Col. Sebastian C. Jones, C. E., Superintendent.

Major Milton F. Davis, U. S. Army, Retired, Commandant.

Send for catalogue.

St. Mary's School,

For Girls and Young Women.

The Diocesan School of the Carolinas.

Refer to Admiral bigbee and Gen. Woodruff.

Rev. George W. Lay, Rector, Raleigh, N. C.

HOTELS

WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON

Check trunks to Back Bay Station, leave the train there, and a two-minute walk brings you to

HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

Overlooking beautiful Copley Square. Give checks to our Clerk upon registering, and your luggage will be delivered FREE.

European plan; fireproof; near business, shopping and amusement districts; first class in every respect.

FRANCIS HOWE, MGR.

HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square
Just opposite Hotel St. Francis

European Plan \$1.50 a day up

American Plan \$3.00 a day up

A new steel and brick structure.

Furnished at a cost of \$200,000.

Every comfort and convenience.

A high class hotel at very moderate rates.

In the center of the theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city.

Omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

Elaborate booklet with splendid map of San Francisco free on request.

HOTEL STEWART

HOTEL SCHUYLER,

Leading American Plan Hotel,

59 WEST 45TH, NEW YORK

MODERN, FIREPROOF.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; REFINED

HOME FOR FAMILIES AT MODERATE

COST. Army and Navy Rates. M. LUEZ.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY

FIRE-PROOF

Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.

Special accommodations to Army and Navy.

Accessible to all theatres and dept. stores.

European Plan, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33d St.) in front of the house. FRED A. REED, Prop.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and

Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.

Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

GRAND HOTEL and NEW ANNEK, Broadway and 81st St., N.Y.

"in the Centre of Everything."

500 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.

Renowned Army and Navy Headquarters. Moderate Prices.

HULBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hulbert, Pres.

Greenhurst on Lake Chautauqua. Open May 1st to Nov. 1st.

50 large Automobile Stalls.

MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.

Select family and transient hotel.

SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

We commend to the consideration of our own Navy League these aphorisms, which were recently published by the Journal of the British Navy League:

"A navy not strong enough is not worth the cost.

A navy strong enough is cheap at whatever cost.

The dearest navy we can have is a weak navy.

The only cheap navy is one which is strong enough."

No one can successfully challenge the accuracy of any of these aphorisms. In them lie the pith and kernel of the whole duty of the State in respect to national security. As the London Army and Navy Gazette well says, the question of economy does not arise at all. Some publicists and writers go even further, and assert that it is better the margin should be on the side of extravagance rather than that there should be danger of insufficiency. Our London contemporary suggests "that institutions like the Navy League, whether of this country or any other, must, from the point of view of prudence, if on no higher ground, base their demands upon the principle, 'efficiency with economy,' if they desire to progress." This principle, we believe, might be advantageously widened to include the idea that "efficiency means economy." The phrase "efficiency with economy" gives too much inspiration to cheese-parers, and the effort should always be made to convince the people, and especially national legislators, that efficiency in the long run means economy. If it be objected that this would lead to extravagance, it is sufficient to answer that extravagance does not produce efficiency. It may develop something that may look like efficiency, but it is not real efficiency. It is with military plants as it is with industrial plants. In the latter, extravagance, wastefulness, are not the creators of efficiency. The higher the rate of efficiency rises, the greater is the proportionate economy, and that is all the nation should care about—whether the ratio is kept down. Our use of the word "plant" in connection with the military will be appreciated by those who see a close connection between the industrial progress of a nation and the expansion of its military system. The application to railroads of the principles of military organization and the use in navy yards of the centralizing methods of large business enterprises show the close relation between the two systems—industry and defense—and, in a sense, their interdependence. An understanding of what the sentence, "efficiency means economy," actually expresses may be formed from the attitude taken several years ago by the president of a large street car company, one of the largest in the world, employing an army of men: There was a measure before the legislature compelling the vestibuling of all street cars. It was suggested to him that, as the bill was sure to pass, his company would gain if it would anticipate the passage by voluntarily putting in vestibules, for it would gain the good-will of the employees, please the public, and, above all, add to the working efficiency of the motormen, who, protected from winds, snow and rain, would be better able to avoid accidents, and thus avert many damage suits. Mentioning the cost of vestibuling, the president said he was willing to continue things as they were, on the theory that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The bill was passed eventually and the company had to comply, thus gaining nothing in the esteem of the employees or the public. The efficiency of the motormen has been increased and accidents have been correspondingly lessened. In this case efficiency would have meant economy in more ways than one.

An official table of distances has been issued by the War Department, prepared by the Pay Department, for the information and guidance of disbursing officers

charged with payment of money for mileage or other travel based on distance. This table will supersede all similar publications heretofore issued from any branch of the War Department, to take effect March 15, 1910. The table is the result of a careful comparison and combination of the best official data available, the figures and routes being brought up to Nov. 11, 1909, and based upon the consideration of comparative cost, distance and time, which determine the choice of the "shortest usually traveled route" contemplated by law. The volume is one of 722 pages.

Whatever may be said of the peace faddists, they can never be accused of humility. Upon their august shoulders they believe has been laid the burden of raising the nations from the slough of "militarism" in which their myopic vision sees them wallowing to-day, and they unblushingly say so. Where could one find a more charming description of superior virtue than in the words of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, of New York city, who has just returned from a tour in the interests of modern Judaism in England, and who before sailing for home was thus quoted by the London correspondent of the New York Times, published on March 13 last: "The highest thoughts and finest consciences in America are on the side of international good-will and peace." If this is meant to include the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which for many years has been striving for an adequate military establishment to ensure this good-will, and if it embraces the officers of the Army and Navy who have aided us in this work, we are not disposed to criticise the rabbi's words, but we are strongly of the opinion that Dr. Wise is playing a Tooley-street-tailor rôle and seeking to give to a select coterie a monopoly of national virtue, for in another part of this modest and self-effacing interview he says: "The United States is peculiarly qualified to lead in the movement to bring about a limitation of armaments, for the reason that it has no open questions with the European Powers." We do not understand what is meant by "open questions," in view of the harmonious diplomatic relations of the Powers of Europe at the present moment, but we draw the attention of Dr. Wise to the fact that there is no more important subject now engaging the attention of the chancelleries of the world than that of the "open door" for commerce in the Far East, and that the United States has as great an interest in it as any other nation, if not a greater, with one exception, on account of its comparative nearness to China. But, apart entirely from considerations of Pacific Ocean policy, the United States, in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, is committed to a policy which is aimed at all the European nations at the same time, for it has no limitation of time or contingency. Not twenty years have elapsed since a President of the United States issued what amounted to a bellicose warning to Great Britain not to defy that doctrine in her settlements with Venezuela, and no one is wise enough to say when the occasion will arise for this country to take such a stand again. Even though Dr. Wise is an exponent of Reformed Judaism, which is not much given to finding authority in the Mosaic writings, we cannot resist the temptation to call his attention to the fact that the Judaism of whose modernized form he is a radical interpreter is based upon "the walking with God" of a nation in which the limitation of armaments was never proposed, and which nevertheless met its downfall just because its military spirit was not equal to the demands made upon it. Indeed, if Dr. Wise will consult Proverbs 20:18, which his Modern Judaism, we assume, has not yet relegated to the limbo of discarded revelation, he will read this: "Every purpose is established by counsel; and with good advice make war." Whether the Dr. Wise philosophy would exclude Solomon, the wisest of all men, from the list of those having the "highest thoughts and finest consciences," we are not prepared to say, but if it does not, certainly it cannot bar those who do not go so far as to counsel war like Solomon, but merely advise preparation against it.

What does the Boston Transcript mean by talking in the following strain in its issue of March 17: "The time is rapidly approaching, if it has not already come, when the people of the United States must choose which they will take for monitors—veterans who consider war as a painful last resort, or young officers who have drunk deep of the spring of militarism, whose source is in Europe." Who are these young officers intoxicated by Continental military punch? As we read current history, the young officers have little or nothing to say about our military preparations. It is the graybeards of the Services who are calling the attention of the American people to the weaknesses in our system of national defense. No voices are more potent in arousing Congress to an understanding of the needs of our Army and Navy than those of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the former a veteran of the Civil War, and others of the same type of veterans who are agreed as to this matter. No one is more outspoken in Congress in favor of a liberal policy toward our military Establishment than Richmond Pearson Hobson, the "hero of the Merrimac," and he certainly has had all the war experience he wants for the rest of his life; while, if one wishes to find other members of Congress opposed to a narrow policy of military economy, he has only to go, among others, to Senator Du Pont, of Delaware, a graduate of West Point; Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, who ran away from home as a boy twice to

join the Union Army in the Civil War; Representative J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa, wounded as a captain at the battle of Black River in 1863; Senators Nelson, Warren, Scott, Warner, Daniel, Martin; Representatives Keifer, Calderhead, Swasey, Talbott, Lovering, Burrows, Gardner, Spight, Morgan, Howell, Wiley, Bradley, Alexander, Bingham, Palmer, Barclay, Graham, Capron, Lamb and Sturgees, all of whom saw service during the Civil War on one side or the other. The study of one day's present history will show the absurdity of the Transcript's tirade. In the papers of March 31 alone we find Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N., retired, saying at the annual banquet of the New York Alumni Association of Syracuse University, in the metropolis, that universal peace is remote, and that for any one of the Powers to abandon military programs at present would be to invite national suicide. He made this statement, he said, "after forty-eight years of service in the Navy." Certainly he is no young officer drunk with glory, nor is Dewey, Chadwick, Evans or Barker, nor, indeed, is anyone of the retired officers of the Navy, who have no hope of gain from war and who speak with the authority of experience and professional knowledge. On the same day the *Matin*, of Paris, printed a chapter of the forthcoming memoirs of Admiral Fournier, commander of the Mediterranean squadron of the French navy, in which that distinguished officer discusses the possibility of strife between the United States and Japan, referring to the "inevitable rivalry between the Japanese and the Americans for the control of the Pacific, each aspiring with the same ardor to the supremacy of its maritime and economic interests." Admiral Fournier has trod the quarterdeck till he has grown gray, and his opinions are the result of a lifetime given to the Navy.

When will the Transcript and other opponents of adequate military forces understand that armies and navies are merely the reflections of the sentiment, temper and spirit of a people, and can no more be "manufactured" by ambitious men than human nature can be manufactured. The causes that bring armies and navies into being lie so far beneath the surface, are the effects of so many currents and cross currents of human feeling, that all the efforts of all the men of the Army and Navy working unremittently together could no more affect it than the foam-churning prow of warships could deflect the onward sweep of the Gulf Stream. One has but to trace the development of the British navy to see how true that is. Her navy has grown commensurately with her commerce and trade. It has been demanded from the beginning not by military men, but by the business interests of the nation. The colonizing of foreign parts in which England has led the world has been due to the desire of the commercial elements in the Empire to expand their trade when it was found that the manufacturing output of the country was beyond the immediate needs of home consumption. It is the same with us as with England and other countries. All that our officers of the Army and Navy can do is to study the national needs of defense from the viewpoint of the military student and make clear to the country how best to guard our shores from invasion and properly defend our interests beyond our immediate home territory.

A correspondent sends us some facts and statistics compiled from the last Army Register, that for 1910, just issued: On January 1, 1910, there were on the retired list of the Army 1,005 officers of ages as follows: Over 90, 1; 86 to 90, 9; 80 to 85, 28; 76 to 80, 60; 71 to 75, 167; 66 to 70, 273; 61 to 65, 129; total, over 60, 667. Fifty-six to 60, 70; 51 to 55, 73; 46 to 50, 56; 41 to 45, 37; 36 to 40, 39; 31 to 35, 54; 26 to 30, 8; 21 to 25, 1; total, 60 and under, 238. Total on retired list, 1,005. The oldest officer on the list on Jan. 1 was Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, aged nearly ninety-eight. He has died since, leaving Lieut. Col. Frank Bridgman the senior, aged nearly ninety. The youngest officer on the list was 2d Lieut. L. C. Ricker, of the Military Academy, class of 1908, his age on Jan. 1 being somewhat over twenty-five. First Lieut. H. B. Porter has been retired since Jan. 1, his age on that date being less than twenty-five, so that he is now the youngest officer on the retired list. Capt. George Williams has been longer on the retired list than any other officer, the date of his retirement (when he was about twenty-four years of age) being Nov. 11, 1863. Up to Jan. 1, 1871, 237 officers were retired, of whom forty are still living. There were retired up to Jan. 1, 1898, just previous to the Spanish War, 1,155 officers. Since that date 899 have been retired. The senior major general is Leonard Wood; the senior brigadier, Frederick Funston, whose appointment as a general officer antedates that of the three junior major generals, Duvall, Barry and Carter. A new feature in this number of the Army Register is the insertion of the letters "M.H." in black letter after the name of officers awarded the medal of honor. This is in accordance with a recommendation made by us some time ago.

The idea of holding company anniversaries is becoming more and more popular, writes a correspondent, noting the recent ninth anniversary reunion of the 8th Company, C.A.C., at Fort Totten. It has been a custom followed at that post for the last six years, and is winning favor in many organizations as an encouragement to esprit de corps.

The Evening Herald, the official paper of Duluth, Minn., has so happy a way of answering its own attacks upon the military Establishment that if its method were followed by other illogical clamorers for promoting universal peace by neglecting military preparedness we believe that absurd school would cease its preposterous preachments. We have before us two of the Herald's recent "peace" deliverances, which tend to the belief that one fulmination against war was written with the right hand and the other with the left, and that the Scriptural injunction not to let "the right hand know what the left hand doeth" has been strictly followed. In the first of its oracular utterances we are told: "World-wide disarmament would send into the industries men enough to produce, working but a few hours a day, all that the world needs to live upon. Properly regulated, this force of labor would solve the problems of poverty the world over. Lacking proper regulation, disarmament would mean simply letting loose a flood of labor to compete with those already engaged in industry for the meager pay that now prevails." In its latest effusion, published on April fool's day, this lament is raised: "Men who should be engaged in productive work are at their most useful age kept in the world's armies and navies; enough of them all over the world to solve the problem of poverty, if they were put to work. The magnificent energy of the greatest nations of the world is misdirected to the cause of destruction." It will be noticed that not a word is said in this last editorial about the glut in the labor market which previously we were told would result from disarmament; not a word about the diminishing of the "meager pay that now prevails," not a word about the necessity of regulating this "loosened flood of labor." Nowhere are we told how this flood of labor is to be regulated, but the Herald does see that without such checks and guards the condition of the workingman would be worse after disarmament than before. The lessons of political economy and the history of the world for the last hundred years reinforce the view that the mere adding of producing power to industry does not necessarily lead to the lessening of poverty. Within the last hundred years the discovery of steam and electricity has increased the productive power of the world ten thousand fold, yet statisticians insist that poverty has not decreased, but has grown greater. That large charities have sprung up to mitigate the evils of poverty does not affect the fact as to the increase of poverty. Even if close calculation should show that poverty is even less than it was a century ago, it is safe to say that the decrease would in no degree be proportionate to the increase of productivity caused by the use of steam and electricity. The self-contradictory nature of the Herald's assertions indicate that its editor is not a close reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but convincing proof of this absence of education in things military is shown by the statement that men are withdrawn from industry "at their most useful age" for the purpose of war. We have repeatedly shown from figures and by the testimony of such men as President Hadley, of Yale; President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; Colonel Maude, of the British army, and other close observers that, instead of the men of Germany, for example, being withdrawn from industry for "profitless" military tasks, they are as soldiers trained in obedience, punctuality, personal hygiene and co-operation to such an extent that their efficiency as workmen is greatly augmented, and the productive capacity of the nation as a whole largely increased.

Coming to the costs of war, the Duluth Herald is equally unfortunate in its facts and its logic. A table is printed to show that our wars have cost us nearly four billions of dollars, and then some time later appears an editorial discussing the "Cost of Armed Peace," in which the United States is held up to the reproach of mankind because it spends a few millions each year in the hope of developing a proper military Establishment. Here again the Herald so satisfactorily answers itself that it seems almost a work of supererogation for us to reply to it. Our great war expenses have been caused simply because we did not have sense enough to arm ourselves properly in time of peace. If we had had a proper Navy to patrol the seas Great Britain would not have dared to search our vessels at her pleasure and thus bring on the War of 1812. If we had had a proper Regular Army the National Government could have taken action against the seceding states in 1861, before they could have got their armies uniformed and drilled, and thus the greatest civil war in history might have been averted, for not one enlisted man was false to his allegiance. If our Navy, in 1898, had not been laughed at for years, and if naval experts of Europe had not been able to point out the superiority of the Spanish fleet to ours, it is not at all likely that Spain would have dared to try conclusions with the rich United States. With British experts calculating that in a contest between the fleets of Spain and those of the United States the former stood a good chance of winning, what was there left for the haughty Spaniard to do but to throw down the gauntlet to America? Our "terrible cost of war" has been due to the fact that the United States has had no "armed peace." Its peace has been unarmed, and the four billions we have spent is the price we have had to pay for this costly stupidity. The vast sums we have paid out for wars are indictments of our past policy of military indifference. The time is ripe for some statistician to publish a book on the "Cost of Unarmed Peace" along the lines of Congressman Foss's speech in defense of the Naval Appropriation bill, published elsewhere in this issue. If our anti-military friends will just continue to publish such absurdly illogical and historically erroneous articles as that of the Herald on the cost of our wars, we shall be able to use them effectively in promoting a public sentiment in favor of providing a military Establishment so effective that no nation will wish to go to war with us.

During the period in which the Dick bill and the subsequent amendments to it were under prolonged discussion in Congress and out of it, in the columns of this paper and other papers, in National Guard conventions and in every National Guard armory, the veteran editor of Town Topics must have been in a state of somnambulism. As he continued to display his usual activities meantime, it would appear that he has the habit of walking in his sleep. He now wakes up with a start and talks wildly about the Dick law being "smuggled through Congress as part of the imperialistic program

of Mr. Roosevelt." So far as calling the Militia into service is concerned, the Dick bill gives the President no authority that he did not before possess, nor could any Act of Congress lessen or extend this authority, as the power of the President over the Militia is constitutional, and not subject to review or limitation. This was settled by a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Martin v. Mott* nearly one hundred years ago, at the time of the War of 1812. It was then determined that the President can call out the Militia whenever he decides that their services are required, and that there is no authority anywhere to review his decision as to the fact. If, after reading one of Mr. Hobson's speeches, the President should decide that we were in imminent danger of invasion by Japan, he could call the Militia into the Service of the United States, and, being then under military control, he could send them to the Philippines or wherever else their services were required in his judgment, and in his judgment alone. This having been the law, as determined by the Supreme Court, for nearly one hundred years, Town Topics should have discovered it long ago, and not have a fit of hysteria now. We do not enlarge upon the subject because we are growing somewhat weary of repeating the same thing, as we have been doing at intervals during the last half century. "Repeal the Dick law," exclaims Town Topics in its excitement, "or there will be serious trouble." There was a serious attempt to make trouble during the War of 1812, but the Supreme Court settled it by the decision to which we have referred. If there should be any trouble in the future, except for mutineers who subjected themselves to the application of the proper Articles of War, it would be because we had a nerveless Executive. Every able-bodied male citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is subject to the call of the President, whether he belongs to the National Guard or not.

The New York Times is among the newspapers that have spoken favorably of the protest we made in our issue of April 2 against the misuse of the word "cadet," but it says it believes the misemployment has continued so long that it cannot be changed, and that the better way would be to find another word than "cadet" to define our military and naval students. We find no dictionary that gives to the word any definition covering the East Side crimes of New York to whose perpetrators the newspapers give the name of "cadet." Since only in the newspapers do we find such misuse, the conclusion is simple that the newspapers can end the use of the term. The process is very easy. We recall that a few years ago a prominent public institution of New York city received a nickname in the papers that was undignified and uncalled-for. The board of directors sent a polite request to the editor of each paper calling attention to the injury such a name did to the institution and asked that it be used no longer. The letter was sent to one night copy desk with the editor's note that hereafter there would be a "don't" on that nickname. Since then the obnoxious sobriquet has fallen into oblivion. Similar action by a naval or military body would undoubtedly meet with as prompt a response. If other editors feel on this subject like the editor of the Times, and mistakenly deplore the want of another word than "cadet" to express the meaning, we would direct their attention to the partial report of the Immigration Commission to Congress on the importation and harboring of women for immoral purposes, known as Senate Document 196, 61st Congress, Second Session. On the first page of that report, in a footnote, is found a definition of words applied to such crimes as those we have referred to, and if any of these is undesirable there is a French word, "souteneur," which completely covers the case, if our American editors, from overniceness, are more willing to degrade a noble word than to call a spade a spade, and decline to use "the shorter and uglier term." In the preparation of this report of the commission it was nowhere found necessary in the sixty pages to use the "cadet," and we are at a loss to understand why the editors of New York newspapers cannot equally avoid the use of that word.

An unusual circular, indeed one may call it unprecedented, has just been issued by Adjutant General Henry M. Warfield, of the National Guard of Maryland. It is addressed "To the Citizens of Maryland," and calls upon them to help in developing recruiting interest among young men. "The attention of the business community of this state," says the circular, "is respectfully invited" to an extract from the message of Governor Crothers, speaking of the difficulty with which many of the companies of the Guard are kept up to the full standard. The business men of Maryland are appealed to by the A.G. to encourage the young men in their employ to enlist and serve at least one full term of enlistment in the National Guard, and to afford all members of the National Guard in their employ opportunity to attend all drills, camps and tours of duty for rifle practice, etc. General Warfield mentions the benefits accruing to young men from service in the Guard, such as obedience, punctuality, shooting efficiency, etc. The circular quotes San Francisco papers as saying that prominent wholesale and retail merchants of that city contemplate giving to their employees a substantial inducement to enlist in the National Guard by paying them while on duty for the state, in order to build up the citizen soldiery, which has been in anything but a flourishing condition since the earthquake and fire. The Maryland circular very properly says whatever the employer may do in assisting in enlistment is a "small sacrifice for the great protection the Guard stands ready to render him whenever the emergency arises." The opposition by employers to the attendance of their employees at encampments is not indefinite or imaginary, but real and positive. Major J. L. Hearn, 21st U.S. Inf., writing of his service with the state troops of Texas, thus informed the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, U.S.A.: "The state military authorities were disappointed and discouraged at the small attendance of enlisted men at the state encampment. It was stated that merchant and corporation employers refused absolutely to permit their employees who were members of the National Guard to attend the state encampment, their excuses being various, but none the less effective."

An officer of Infantry writes us saying: "The report of the School of Musketry on the Ely mechanical fire controller, as published, shows some startling results. When blindfolded men, firing at a kneeling line distant nearly one-half a mile, get over four per cent. of hits and disable twenty per cent. of the targets in less than a minute's firing, it would seem that the device that

makes such a result possible is entitled to more favorable regard than the report appears to give it. This device has been more or less under discussion for the past three years. Its field of usefulness has been quite generally admitted, and now that the problems connected with its mechanical installation and manipulation have been successfully solved it is more than probable that the Infantry and Cavalry will want to see several whole organizations equipped with rifles bearing this control before they will be satisfied with final verdict for or against it."

That the Massachusetts Agricultural College, of Amherst, Mass., has the best team of indoor rifle shooters among the colleges and universities of the United States was on April 8 decided by a committee of the National Rifle Association of America that have been going over the targets made by the college teams in the Inter-collegiate Indoor Championship Match for 1910, shot on school ranges last week. The score made by the Massachusetts College was 1,848 out of a possible 2,000, military count 959, which is ten points better than the winning team of last year. The Washington State College was second, with a score of 1,843; Columbia College, of New York, third, with 1,814; University of Idaho fourth, with 1,805, and the University of Iowa fifth, with 1,780. There were twenty-two colleges throughout the United States competing for the championship trophy presented in 1908 by the Forest, Fish and Game Society of America. Each college was represented by a team of ten students, each firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone at fifty feet on the National Rifle Association gallery target, which has a bull's-eye one-half inch in diameter and nine graduated circles counting from nine to one. All the teams used .22 caliber rifles with .22 short ammunition, the winning team using the government arm. The National Rifle Association has selected Saturday, June 18, as the date when the outdoor championship team match between the universities and colleges will be held. The match will be shot on the range of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, at Washington, D.C. The outdoor trophy is now held by the George Washington University, Washington, D.C., who won it at Sea Girt, N.J., last year.

Reporting upon the excellent and sympathetic work done by an officer of the Regular Army in connection with his regiment, an officer of a Militia regiment says: "Captain — in my estimation has done his work in a most efficient manner, and has at the same time done it in a way that will be of lasting benefit to my regiment. The inspection was more than a perfunctory examination to fulfil the requirements of his order, for he entered into his work with an energy and helpfulness that inspired the officers and men to greater efforts toward efficiency. While conducting his inspection he uniformly made it a rule to point out errors and to correct mistakes, and this he did in a manner and in a spirit that drew the officers to him, rather than alienating them. This, I believe, is the secret of his popularity with the officers of my regiment after so short a tour, and he did not by overlooking or condoning errors, but by pointing out and suggesting the proper course in a spirit of one who believes that the best can only accrue by immediate recognition and correction. The National Guard has many problems to solve; I think that we more often realize this than does the Regular Army; and if in the solving of these problems we can have the helpful aid of such officers as Captain — we will the sooner meet the requirements and come within a measure, at least, of success." The adjutant general of the state heartily endorses the above remarks.

In connection with the firing of seacoast guns with Service charges by Militia Coast Artillery, when on duty at the annual coast defense exercises at United States fortifications, Major Franklin W. Ward, 9th Coast Artillery District, N.G.N.Y., has officially made the following excellent suggestions: "The restriction of the firing interval to stated limits when black powder charges are used. At Battery Mills, where two men of the 16th Company, 9th District, C.A.C., were mortally injured, there appeared to be no restriction in connection with rapidity of fire. That the case enclosing black powder charges be made of asbestos or material of that character that would in a measure prevent the instantaneous combustion of the charge should it be placed in contact with sparks or burning residue. Further, that Regular commissioned officers acting as instructors be qualified through actual experience with the particular arm in use, rather than by reason of their general knowledge of coast defense armament. Further, that no exercises be held at batteries that have not been in actual commission for at least one month previous to the arrival of visiting Militia. Further, that no Regular enlisted man be detailed to act in conjunction with Militia who has been in the service of the United States less than one year."

A North Carolina correspondent says: "Let me tell you how heartily I endorse your editorial on page 867, issue of March 26 ult., concerning some remarks made by the editor of Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier in his paper recently. I am as strong a Southerner as any man; was a Confederate officer in the war, 1861-65; owned a few slaves, and, upon my honor, was glad when they were freed. The News and Courier does not voice the views of the immense majority of my people. I am now seventy-seven years of age; have two sons in the U.S. Army—one a major, the other, my youngest, a private, and I am very glad of that, too. Being a subscriber to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I make bold to write to you."

Numerous inquiries have been received by us as to the date of issue of a book on Coast Artillery which has been compiled by Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., and Major Franklin W. Ward, N.G.N.Y. We are able to inform our readers that advance sheets of the work have been received by the editor, and that the first copies will be ready for distribution about the middle of this month. The work is called "The Service of Coast Artillery," and will fill a long-felt want both in the Regular and Organized Militia Coast Artillery Service. It is large 8vo., with 548 pages of text, forty full-page half-tone plates and ninety other illustrations.

"IGNORANCE IS THE ROOT OF MISFORTUNE."

No better example of the absurdity of the charge that the professional soldier encourages war can be found than in the reception given by a certain part of the press of the United States to the recent warning of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., that unless we make extensive preparations we shall be taken at a great disadvantage by an enemy one of these days, and possibly humiliated by a series of defeats before we get our fighting clothes on. Regular officers talked that way before the War of 1812, before the Civil War and before the Spanish War. Were they inciting to war? Is General MacArthur inciting to war? Not at all, but the St. Paul Pioneer Press charges him with "working up a war scare." Is it not plain to the rational citizen that instead of encouraging war General MacArthur is doing what he can to prevent it? In what respect does he differ from those English statesmen who for a hundred years have insisted that the fleet of Great Britain should be the mistress of the sea?

If General MacArthur is encouraging war, then those statesmen of England, including the pacific Gladstone, encouraged war by advocating a powerful fleet. But how did those statesmen encourage war? For nearly a hundred years England has not had a war in which her naval supremacy asserted itself. According to the logic of the opponents of armies and navies, this obtaining of overwhelming supremacy on the sea should have been followed by all sorts of wars with her neighbors, but history shows the very opposite has happened.

In what way is General MacArthur different from Gladstone, who nearly forty years ago had this to say of the advantages of naval power: "It is hard to say whether or when our countrymen will be fully alive to the vast advantages they derive from consummate means of naval defense. * * * Our lot would perhaps be much favored if they possessed, together with such advantages, a full sense of what they are. Where the Almighty grants exceptional and peculiar benefits He sometimes permits, by counterpoise, an insensibility to their value." We do not know whether any English newspaper dared in those days to charge the great Liberal statesman with "working up a war scare," but he was engaged in that questionable task just as much as General MacArthur or any other officer of our Army who to-day is advocating the improvement of our means of defense.

It is with regret that we see in the Pioneer Press, in which in the past we have noted evidences of an intelligent appreciation of the needs of the Army, so preposterous an assertion as this: "We are a peace-loving people, but we have never failed to make a sufficient showing when fighting was necessary." Do editors of some of our great newspapers never study history? Have they failed to read the testimony as to this given by Gen. Emory Upton, which Mr. Root, when he was Secretary of War, considered so important that he published it as an official document? Does their study of the country's past stop with the smattering they receive in school and college? Such questions are not impertinent; they are wholly justified when molders of public opinion go before the people with such misleading, false and dangerous statements. The editor of the Pioneer Press is not compelled to read old histories to learn that we do not state the case too strongly. Hardly a month goes by that some book does not come from the press proving that in our wars we have failed miserably "to make a sufficient showing when fighting was necessary." Let him read the "Home Letters of General Sherman," just published by Scribner's. In these communications, intended only for the privacy of the fireside, he will see the estimate which that great soldier formed of "the sufficient showing we could make when fighting was necessary."

Writing from camp one mile from Centerville, Va., two days before the first battle of Bull Run, Sherman told of his fears for the Volunteers and of his confidence in the Regulars. Firing had already begun, so that he was in a position to understand somewhat the temper of the raw soldiers. So he writes as follows: "I know to-morrow and next day we shall have hard work, and I will acquit myself as well as I can. With Regulars I would have no doubts, but the Volunteers are subject to stampedes. Yesterday there was an ugly stampede of 800 Massachusetts men." Can anyone doubt that Sherman was restrained only by his desire to be fair from telling his wife more of what he feared as to the Volunteers? Describing the battle three days later, he wrote this: "With shameless conduct the Volunteers continue to flee. So it seems true that the North is, after all, pure bluster. The proud Army, characterized as the most extraordinary on earth, has turned out the most ordinary."

Washington, in the days before Bull Run, was full of newspaper men like the editor of the Pioneer Press, who proclaimed the invincibility, the magnificence, the extraordinariness of the army under General McDowell. At the first test it melted away into a disorganized rabble. Let one read the histories of the War of 1812, and he will ascertain that instead of "never failing" we have often failed at first when "fighting was necessary." Take, for example, that of the "21st U.S. Infantry," recently published by Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, of that famous command, which did such noble service in 1814 at Lundy's Lane in the terrific night fighting when it lost forty-five per cent. of its total strength. In these books one can read, in the official reports, of the demoralization of the Militia, how they would turn and flee at the first fire, and how the country had to depend upon the handful of Regular troops. Any general history of the War of 1812 will show that with more than a quarter of a million of Volunteer soldiers we could not beat back a few thousand British regulars, never amounting to more than twenty thousand, and that the country, after the capture of the city of Washington and the burning of the public buildings, was at the mercy of the English, and would probably have been permanently occupied by them had it not been that England had weightier matters engaging her attention at home in the struggle with Napoleon.

From what sources of history does the Pioneer Press draw its information that warrants it in referring to General MacArthur as "talking drivell." When we contemplate such an epithet as that applied to so distinguished an officer of our Army, who is one of the best informed men on American history, we are ready to lament the excessive self-glorification of the American and his disposition to consider himself and his country as the greatest things on the earth. A little less of patriotism and a better understanding of our limitations would have resulted in the past in saving this country much humiliation and much loss of life and property. Some

of our citizens are not afraid to tell the Americans what their limitations are. One of these is Major Gen. J. P. Story, U.S.A., retired, former Chief of Coast Artillery, who probably, as much as any other living person, is able to speak authoritatively of the helplessness of our country in the matter of Pacific defenses. When one reads General Story's introduction to Homer Lea's recent book, "The Valor of Ignorance," he can not only find no reason for criticising General MacArthur's warning, but only wonders why it was not couched in stronger words. This is what General Story writes:

"Japan has now supremacy in the Pacific. In the event of war, that supremacy could not be challenged until after we had constructed a sufficient fleet of colliers. Japan can within three months seize, with insignificant resistance, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. A barrier of mountains and deserts makes the defense of the Pacific Slope an easy matter against an attack from the East, and only from that direction could the United States hope to recapture its lost territory. Mr. Lea clearly shows that we are confronted by conditions which may imperil our national security, peace and welfare."

Will our St. Paul contemporary accuse the former Chief of Coast Artillery of "talking drivell"? If he does not know the condition of our defenses, who does know? Must we look for that enlightenment to the sanctum near the sources of the Mississippi? Strangely enough, these views of Generals MacArthur and Story coincide with those of Satori Kato, of Tokio, who, recently writing in the *Nachrichten*, of Hamburg, Germany, on the subject of the "Mastery of the Pacific," had this slighting reference to the cruise of the Battleship Fleet: "In conducting their modern armada round the world the United States of America have merely made a marvelous display of naval luxury."

The writer then says that Japan has mastered her problem of naval construction. She can produce at home the materials, including steel, needed for shipbuilding. Labor and materials are much cheaper in Japan than in either America or even Europe, and the men of the Japanese navy are patriots, who hardly demand money compensation. He says, according to a translation in the *Literary Digest*: "In the event of war Japan could, as if aided by the wand of a magician, overrun the Pacific with fleets manned by men who have made Nelson their model and transported to the armadas of the Far East the spirit that was victorious at Trafalgar. Whether Japan avows it or not, her persistent aim is to gain the hegemony of the Pacific. Although peace seems to prevail over the world at present, no one can tell how soon the nations may be entangled in war. It does not need the English alliance to secure success for Japan. That alliance may be dissolved at any moment, but Japan will suffer no defeat. Her victory will be won by her men, not by armor plates, things weak in comparison."

The Pioneer Press ought to be ashamed of itself for referring to General MacArthur's cautioning words as "a wild program for the extension of the Army." Men who have held the highest rank in the Army do not favor "wild programs." If any men are moderate in their suggestions and demands, it is those who have stood so high in the Army. Nothing that either General MacArthur or General Story has advocated is "wilder" than General Washington's recommendations for the building up a proper Army; yet even his most bitter detractors in his time never accused him of "working up a war scare" or of "talking drivell."

THE PROBLEM OF THE MILITIA.

The Boston Transcript believes that if some other system of recruitment of our state troops could be devised, those in Federal charge of it would naturally aim at a reapportionment of the forces in such a way as to facilitate mobilization at any point presumably of strategic importance. As it is now, there is a vast stretch of country between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast in which Militia organizations are few, small and far between. In the event of the necessity for concentrating a large mixed force on that coast, the most considerable Volunteer contingents would have to be transported for thousands of miles to reach their destination. It foresees the probable arrival of a time when we shall work out a large scheme of national defense in which the Militia will play an important part. But to make such a scheme effective many states must adopt a more generous policy toward their local military, and the national lawmakers in turn will have to devise a stimulus stronger than the Dick bill and yet not so strong as to make service in the National Guard repugnant to that class which now in volunteering furnishes its most enthusiastic element.

It is precisely this between-the-devil-and-the-deep-sea position that makes the building up of an efficient Militia so difficult. To render a service effective, and at the same time not too onerous, is a problem that is not easy to solve, and whose delicacy is becoming more and more apparent as progress is made in carrying out the provisions of the new Militia law. This is the first time in the history of the nation that a consistent effort has been put forth to make the National Guard a homogeneous force and a reserve of the Regular Army in something more than name, and it is but natural that for the first time we should encounter obstacles springing up from the attempt to combine a real and serious study of war with business activity. Until recently the impression prevailed that the study of war was far easier than it is—the natural outgrowth of the large participation of Volunteers in the Civil War and of the belief that, if they were able to emerge triumphantly from so great a conflict, the untrained citizens of the country might again be equal to the strain of a great war. It is forgotten that there was a year of idleness around Washington while McClellan was whipping them into shape and making soldiers out of them, at an expense approximately of a million dollars a day.

Not until the Spanish War suddenly broke upon us and revealed our military unpreparedness did we awaken from our dream of security and come to understand the ineffectiveness even of an Organized Militia unless it is conformed to standards like those of the Regular Army. The further the officers and men of the Guard go into conformity with Army methods, the more they see there is to learn and the more they realize the importance of the task before them. The seriousness of the problem has been increased by the development of a higher form of organization in industry, exacting a larger measure of regularity in personal service than in former years, and by an added intensity in what is called "the struggle for existence." It is not so easy for employees to get time off as they could years ago, and at the same time the larger field of instruction upon which the Guard has entered has made a longer time under field or camp training imperative, in the opinion of many Army officers

that have been detailed to state organizations and have watched their work. We know no Regular officer who is satisfied with the Guard's simple week in camp, with the time lost by arriving and departing, the interruption of the Governor's visit and the rest on Sunday. Commanding officers of some state regiments also recognize the necessity of a longer time in camp now that instruction has become more extensive and more co-ordinated. At the same time, complaints are heard in some quarters that the instruction is encroaching too much upon the business of Guardsmen, and means are being sought by officers for adding to the attractiveness of Militia service as an offset.

THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT.

The "Situation in the Orient" was considered in an instructive address delivered by Gen. Francis V. Greene before the Canadian Club in St. Catharines, Ont., Canada, Feb. 22, 1910. The Oriental situation General Greene defined as a sharp competition among the nations of Europe, and all of the great nations support their pretensions in trade with immense armaments. As General Greene said, reinforcing what we have said on the same subject, "the principal, if not the only, cause of war in the present century will probably be some dispute arising out of trade rivalry and the extension of commerce. The situation in the Orient, then, is a struggle for trade backed up by armed forces of extraordinary magnitude, and by a public sentiment throughout the world which is distinctly militant, and which expects more than one great war in this present century, notwithstanding the well meaning and well directed efforts of the various peace societies, and the establishment of an international court at The Hague to decide international questions by argument instead of by arms."

China, which has a population of 407 millions, is just celebrating the beginning of the year 4067 in her calendar. Japan has a population of fifty millions, and her Emperor will shortly celebrate what he claims to be the 2,570th year of his dynasty. In India there are 294 millions, and their religion is at least six centuries older than Christianity. With the population of the nearby colonies and insular possessions of Western countries, seventy millions in all, we have in the Orient about 850 millions of people, or approximately fifty-three per cent. of the estimated population of the world, "the greater portion of them belonging to the Mongolian and Malay races, whose religion, civilization and habits of thought are entirely different from ours; and clustered about them are the outposts of the principal nations of Europe and America, each maneuvering for a favorable position from which to move forward in pursuit of its share in the gigantic trade which will result when the enormous natural resources of China and the adjacent islands are developed on a scale corresponding to what has taken place in Europe and America, and when the 400 millions of China are provided with railroads and other means of transportation and communication, such as exist in the Western world."

Following a description of the phenomenal development of Japan as a first class power to be reckoned with, General Greene says:

"The total area of their islands is less than that of the state of California. Their population is congested, hard work brings small returns; they have great capacity for endurance; they are virile, self-confident. Their religion is but a synonym for patriotism. Is it any wonder that they should dream dreams that, having conquered both their great neighbors on the adjoining mainland, they might also conquer the white races on the eastern side of the Pacific, and spread their surplus population in the fertile lands and the rich mines of California and British Columbia, of the beauty and wealth of which they have heard so much from their countrymen who have traveled thither? Or may they dream that, having quickly subdued China in war, they can become her ally and leader in peace; and that they supplying the brains, the initiative and the active leadership, the vast hordes of China, under their guidance and instruction, may gain the mastery over the Caucasian races? When one remembers that England, starting out from her little islands in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a population smaller than that of France or Spain, but composed of daring spirits whom no hardship or danger could restrain, has since planted her colonies and conquered her subjects in every part of the globe until now she rules more than one-fourth of the world's population, is it any wonder that the average man in Japan thinks that similar things are possible for his country?"

"We heard much a few years ago, after the Boxer insurrection in China and the marvelous success of Japan in the war with Russia—we heard much, I say, of the Yellow Peril; that is, the peril of our civilization and our religion being submerged by those of the yellow races on the Asiatic coast. I do not entertain any such fear. Rather do I believe it possible, as I heard advanced in a most striking argument recently by an American missionary who has lived thirty years in Japan, that Japan will adopt Christianity and that from Japan Christianity will spread through China—a revolution in no way more startling than what has taken place in Japan since the present Emperor displaced the Shogun and resumed the throne of his ancestors in 1867. But if there is no Yellow Peril, no danger of the white man being overrun by the yellow horde; and if, on the other hand, the spread of Christianity among the yellow races is an event of the far distant future; still it is no dream, but an actual fact that the white race and the yellow race, thanks to the electric telegraph and the development of steam, have now met face to face on the coast of Asia."

"That there will be a struggle for supremacy, that there will be very keen rivalry for trade, seem to me certain. Whether the contest will be limited to peaceful competition or whether it will lead to war is uncertain; and whether, in case of war, how the nations will line up; whether the Caucasian race against the Mongolian race and the Malay; or whether some of the Caucasian races in alliance with some of the yellow race, against other nationalities of both races, is still more uncertain. To use a recent phrase, it is all in the melting pot."

"The idea of England joining with Japan to fight the United States is beyond credibility, yet as the treaty now stands Japan could call upon England in case she should become engaged in war with the United States. On the other hand, the United States has adopted an attitude in its dealings with China which is quite different from the attitude of the other great nations toward China. When the Boxer insurrection broke out in 1900 England, France and Germany were pressing China from the south and Russia from the north, and each of these

nations, as well as Japan, claimed a certain portion of China as within 'its sphere of influence.' It looked as if these spheres of influence were entering wedges through which the different nations would break up China and divide it among themselves. At the present time very little is heard of the 'spheres of influence,' and all the nations have practically committed themselves to the policy of the 'open door' and the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China; but whether these commitments will stand the strain of war or of undue competition in the struggle for a division of the trade and the railway and mining concessions remains to be seen.

"China as a military power is almost a negligible quantity. Japan, on the other hand, is a military power of the first importance. In the event of a war with the United States it would attempt to seize the Philippines. As the distance from Nagasaki to Manila is only 1,700 miles, whereas the distance from San Francisco is more than 7,000 miles, it is probable that Japan could land a force at some unfortified point on the Island of Luzon and take Manila in reverse, notwithstanding the extensive fortifications at the mouth of Manila Bay. That the Japanese could transport across the Pacific an army of sufficient size to make any impression in an attack on the Pacific coast of the United States I do not believe; although I have heard that an eminent military authority in the English army is of the opinion that the Japanese could not only cross the Pacific, but penetrate to the Mississippi Valley before the United States could raise and equip an army of sufficient size to arrest their progress. I think that a more careful study of the geography and the distance from San Francisco to St. Louis might lead the eminent authority to modify his opinion. Of the final result of such a war, whatever disasters it might entail at the beginning, there would seem to be but little doubt. It would mean the absolute destruction of Japan. Its people have courage, skill, discipline and religious patriotism, but their resources as compared with those of the United States are so slight that success would be impossible; and in such a conflict of races the very successes which the Japanese would obtain in the beginning would lead the nation which carried the Civil War to a triumphant conclusion to carry on the contest with Japan until it reached a point where Japan would never again be in a position to disturb its tranquillity.

"It is hard to realize what is nevertheless the fact, that the main topic of conversation among all the subordinate officers in the Philippines and among the great mass of the Japanese is the question of the probability of war between Japan and the United States or one of the nations of Europe. The higher officials pooh-pooh the idea and discountenance the discussion. The responsible statesmen of Japan, well informed as to their own resources in comparison with those of their possible antagonists, are keenly and sincerely desirous of peace for the present at all events. But the instincts of mankind, the desire for fierce struggle for the mastery are, I believe, much the same as they have been these thousands of years; and in the Orient there is now a novel, unprecedented, difficult and uncertain situation. All the great nations of the Western World are gathered there and striving for an advantage over each other in a trade and commerce which may soon grow to enormous proportions. In the same situation there is also the nation which is at once the most populous, the most ancient and the most inert in the world; and there also is the nation which is the most ambitious, the most aggressive and the most warlike.

"That the solution of it all may be brought about peacefully is, of course, possible, nay, even probable. But, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that a gigantic war is also a possible outcome of the situation there. It would be idle for me to attempt any prediction as to what the outcome will be. What I wanted to do and what I have attempted to do is to call your attention to the elements of a situation which is at once unique, unprecedented, full of a strange interest, and likely before the final solution is reached, either by peaceful means or otherwise, to produce an historical event which, as I said in the beginning, will be one of the landmarks of the world's progress."

THE NEW FIRING REGULATIONS.

In a notice of the new Firing Regulations in the 3d Infantry Bulletin, Minn. N.G., 1st Lieut. A. P. Watts, 18th Inf., U.S.A., says:

"The definitions are replete with such terms as 'Battle-sight,' 'Fire control,' 'Fire direction,' 'Skirmish fire,' etc., all of which are new terms. They are defined as follows: 'Battle-sight' rear sight laid down and corresponds to a range of 530 yards; 'fire control' is the exercise of the commander over one or more fire units of that power which enables him to regulate the fire; 'fire direction' relates to bringing an effective fire to bear upon a certain target at a given time; 'skirmish fire' is that varied fire prescribed for the skirmish range at disappearing targets. In the sighting drills the old tripod methods are done away with and the rifle is now placed in a 'sighting rest,' which consists of an ammunition box with a notch in each end; the rifle fitted closely into these notches, the trigger guard on the outside of one end. The triangles are still made, and the explanation given in connections therewith are so simple that anyone can readily grasp the necessity of the drill. There is also a simple practical illustration of the effect of canting the piece. The sighting bar is used in the sighting drills to illustrate the various kinds of sights.

"Position and aiming drills are practically the same as before, except different commands are given by the instructor. In gallery practice the soldier is required to fire a test, and failure to qualify on the second attempt bars him from record practice marksman course on the range unless he has made a total of 250 points on the instruction practice marksman's course.

"Deflection and elevation correction drills teach the soldier in a simple and effective manner how to set the sight of his piece in order to overcome the effects of wind, light, etc. These drills are the most valuable additions to our present system of instruction.

"Estimating distance drills are made much harder, and the methods prescribed are such that anyone qualifying as marksman, sharpshooter or expert rifleman will be required to attain an average that, without considerable practice, appears impossible. The marksman's course remains the same, with the exception that in rapid fire the battle sight is used and the bayonet fixed at 200 yards. The battle sight is also used in skirmishing for all ranges of 500 yards and under. In skirmishing there is a time limit placed on the time between the different halts: all time is kept in the pit.

"The sharpshooter's course is changed to require a total of 415 points on both the marksman's and sharpshooter course before qualification is attained. The battle sight is also used in rapid fire at 500 yards. In the expert rifleman's test the most radical changes have been ordered. The fire starts in at 600 yards and ad-

vances up to 200 yards. During the test he fires fifty shots at stationary targets, bobbing targets, falling targets and moving targets, and is required to make a total of twenty-five points out of a possible fifty as a necessity to qualification.

"Field practice is the prescribed firing at targets simulating the appearance of any enemy under conditions approaching those found in war and the application of this class of fire to tactical exercises. The ranges are unknown, as well as the location of the various kinds of targets. This class of firing teaches fire discipline, fire control, fire direction, observation of the effects of fire, mutual support, use of ground and ammunition supply. The proficiency test is the annual test administered at each post to determine the proficiency in rifle firing of the organizations serving thereat. Streamers are no longer permitted on the range, and the use of field glasses when not firing is advised.

"The rapid fire and skirmish target is target 'D.' This represents a soldier in a prone position posted upon a mid-range target. Hits in rapid fire are scored as follows: Hits in figure, 5; in space below figure, 4; concentric space just outside of figure, 3; outer, or remainder of target, 2. In skirmish fire only hits on the figure and in the four spaces are counted."

IN DEFENSE OF THE NAVY BILL.

Mr. Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, made a vigorous speech April 2 in defense of the Navy appropriation, saying, in the course of his remarks: "The general debate upon the Naval Appropriation bill this year was fittingly opened by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bartholdt] with an essay on peace. There is no difference between the gentleman from Missouri and the Naval Committee in its desire for peace. The only question is, What is the best method by which to secure it? I believe that peace which is gained by preparation for war is of a little better quality and nearer to the demands of justice than that peace which is gained without preparation for war.

"The appropriation amounts to \$89,700,000 for the maintenance of the Navy proper. A little more than one-half of the \$89,000,000 goes to the personnel and about \$44,000,000 goes to the matériel of the Navy. Now, of this \$44,000,000 appropriated for the maintenance of the matériel, how much of it goes into powder? Three million four hundred thousand dollars; ordnance and stores, \$8,000,000; making in all \$11,588,000. How much do we expend every year for coal? Four million dollars. In all, about \$15,000,000 to supply our ships with coal and supply our guns with ammunition; and that leaves \$28,290,594. Then we appropriate \$6,329,000 for the public works of the Naval Establishment. We have many navy yards scattered along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. We have also naval stations in foreign parts and here on our own shores—twenty-odd in number. These naval establishments, upon a valuation made by the Navy Department, are worth \$150,000,000; and we appropriate in this bill \$6,329,000 for the improvement of these stations and for their maintenance. We are making improvements. We are all the time increasing the size of our docks; and in this bill we have recommended the enlargement of four docks—one on the Pacific, one at Pearl Harbor and the other two on the Atlantic. Now, after deducting the amount which we appropriate for public works, \$6,329,000, and also a smaller appropriation for public works under the different bureaus, we have a balance of \$20,134,000, and nearly all that sum is appropriated to make repairs upon our ships under the two great bureaus, the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

"For a number of years we have had under consideration here in this committee the subject of a naval station in the Far East. The Joint Army and Navy Board have reported year after year in favor of locating our naval station at Olongapo; but a year or so ago they made a new recommendation, and that was in favor of disbanding Olongapo and going down to Manila Bay; but this past year—and I may say that this has been the subject of a good deal of dispute here on the floor of this House—there has been an agreement which I think will meet with the approval of every member of the House, and that is to locate our main naval station in Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, which is one of the finest harbors in the world, and to keep a repair station with docking facilities at Olongapo, in Subic Bay.

"Now I come to the subject of new construction recommended in this bill. We recommend in this bill two battleships, three colliers, four submarines and one repair ship. It will cost \$29,000,000 to construct all these ships, and in this bill we appropriate \$14,644,000 for their construction. Next year we will have to appropriate about the same amount of money. The committee recommend this as a conservative program for this year. I want to disabuse the minds of members of any idea that we are entering into an international rivalry with any nation on the face of the globe, because we are not. The General Board at the Navy Department, presided over by Admiral Dewey, recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that we authorize four battleships this year, four scout cruisers, ten destroyers, one repair ship, one ammunition ship and one tank ship, a program twice as large as the committee reports to this House. They recommend that from a military standpoint, but the committee in its wisdom saw fit to cut down that recommendation."

Mr. Campbell: "Why not provide colliers until we catch up with the battleships?"

Mr. Foss: "Because you can buy merchant ships in time of war which you can use as colliers, and it is not necessary now for the Navy to have a fleet of colliers sufficient for war purposes. When we went into the Spanish-American War Congress appropriated \$50,000,000, and we at once bought 100 ships for supply ships and colliers. It costs a good deal to maintain the ships after you get them. Now, I am speaking of the naval program in this bill. I consider it a very conservative program. If we were seized by a desire to enter into a rivalry with the great nations of the world in building a Navy, we would bring in a program here of six battleships. What is England doing? She has a program of five Dreadnoughts, and New Zealand and Australia will add two more, and in the Canadian Parliament to-day is being considered the construction of new ships in order to increase still further the national defense. So the gentleman will see that we are not seized in the Naval Committee with any desire to rival the great naval Powers of the world. We are presenting a program here that is adequate, we believe—as the gentleman from Tennessee said in his able speech the other day—for our domestic and foreign requirements. We are not frightened by any

bugaboos. We have sometimes in the past heard of wars and rumors of wars, but they have not actuated the committee to depart from its conservative position of recommending on an average two battleships every year.

"Now, here is another thing: A battleship is a great machine shop, and has been likened unto it many times. There are more than seventy-five engines on one of these battleships. There are hoists and turrets and dynamos and all sorts of machinery. Any manufacturer will tell you that he charges off for depreciation on his plant anywhere from five to ten per cent. every year. We have a tonnage of 785,000. A depreciation of ten per cent. will amount to 78,500 tons a year, and five per cent. half of that, and yet in this year we are only asking for two battleships with a total tonnage of 52,000 or 54,000."

Mr. Morse: "Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, is there any battleship that is ten years old that is worth very much as a fighting ship of to-day in our own Navy?"

Mr. Foss: "Yes; I think all our battleships, except possibly the Texas—"

Mr. Morse: "Why, the Texas is not even seaworthy. It is anchored—"

Mr. Foss (interrupting): "She never was seaworthy. That was the first ship we built in a navy yard, and it was built on English plans, and it was top-heavy" and was always called the 'clown' of the American Navy ever since it was built. I agree entirely with what the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Padgett] said the other day when he said that he believed we had an excellent Navy, and that man for man and ship for ship we had as good a Navy as any navy in the world. Mr. Padgett, in his excellent speech, quoted with approval what Mr. Roosevelt said a few years ago in a message in which he recommended the building of one battleship a year, but I notice that he did not read subsequent messages of Mr. Roosevelt when he was President recommending to Congress four ships, as he did on two occasions after the message which the gentleman read. Mr. Roosevelt changed his mind, and you will well remember that he strongly recommended and sent a special message to Congress recommending four battleships."

Mr. Foss quoted from a petition remonstrating against a further increase of the Navy, bearing the signatures of 700 ministers of Boston and vicinity, and from a letter urging its increase, signed by Henry Pratt Judson, professor of political science, etc., University of Chicago, one of the leading educators of this country. "And so," continued Mr. Foss, "we are receiving appeals from different parts of the country. If I remember correctly, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War there was no part of our country which was in a greater state of anxiety than the New England coast, and especially in the vicinity of Boston. The very people who were charging this Government with unpreparedness, who were insisting upon a fleet to protect them, were those living in the city and vicinity of Boston, Mass. I have here copies of telegrams sent by the mayors of cities along the New England coast to the Secretary of the Navy asking him for protection. Here is one, for instance:

April 26, 1898.

Can we rely on warships or other defenses if the enemy appear off New Bedford?

CHARLES S. ASHLEY,

Mayor of the City of New Bedford.

"Why, when the Spanish fleet headed this way from the other side people up there in the vicinity of Boston were greatly alarmed. I have a great affection for that city. I am anxious to see them fully protected. My father and my mother live there, and I have a brother who lives there as well. There is no place in this country like Boston, you know. It is sometimes said that if a man be born there once he need not be born again. But that shows the condition of public mind in time of actual danger. But, they say, in time of peace there is no enemy, there is no war. What is the use of building up a Navy, anyway? When war comes the peace dreamers are the ones who accuse the Government and charge it with a lack of preparation for war.

"When the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Tawney] attempts to charge up the cost of the results of wars in the past as cost of armed peace, in my judgment he is not making a proper charge. If he will put upon one side of the ledger the cost of armed peace and charge up on the other side the cost which we have suffered in every war because of lack of preparation, he will find that it will amount to ten times, yes, a hundred times, more than we have spent in this country for military preparation. We have had a great many years of war in this country. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, in a speech which he made a year or so ago, said we had been at war at least one-quarter of the time. Every great nation has been at war during the last twelve years with the exception of Germany. The Czar of Russia, the man who was the father of the peace conference, has been at war with Japan. England has been fighting the Boers down in Africa. France has been having her troubles in Morocco, and the United States has been at war with Spain and has been putting down insurrections over in the Philippine Islands. So I appeal from these idle dreams of a bright spring day to the actual fact, and when you get a fact you cannot very well get away from it."

Mr. Pearre: "I ask the gentleman what, if any, effect toward diminishing the necessity for the number of battleships arose from coast fortifications?"

Mr. Foss: "None at all. The question of the Navy is the control of the sea. A foreign navy will never get to our coast if we control the sea, and we have got to meet them and fight them on the sea. That is the whole problem. When cause for war arises, then the spirit of every American rises up immediately filled with resentment. He wants to strike. It is the natural thing, and so I say we will not have universal peace until every man is able to subdue himself. I remember at the beginning of the Spanish-American War how some of the members on this floor at that time were anxious to rush into war. I say, let us pray for it in every closet, let us preach universal peace from every housetop, let us do everything in our power to advance the cause of civilization and of Christianity among the nations of the world; but I believe that we should at the same time always make adequate defense in case we should be attacked by foreign foe. Let us maintain a navy which will defend our coasts, which will defend the Panama Canal, which will defend the rights of American citizens wherever they are, which will also back up our foreign policies, and which will defend the Philippine Islands, where we are leading great numbers of people up the steep of civilization into the clearer and higher atmosphere of manhood and of womanhood. In fact, we need a Navy to-day, not the greatest Navy on the face of the globe, but a Navy strong enough so that in every hour of international emergency we will be able to insist upon our just demands with any nation on the face of the globe."

Wilhelmshaven, since March 30, supersedes Kiel as the principal naval base of Germany.

GERMANY'S PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

If Germany were called to war a million soldiers would be placed in the field within a week, says George Von Skal, writing of Germany's military resources in the April Century. The standing army of the German Empire, comprising in round numbers 616,000 men and 110,000 horses, may be quickly transformed, with the addition of the first reserves, into an immense fighting machine, and placed in position at any of the frontiers of the country ready for battle. All possible contingencies are provided for; and men, horses, guns, ammunition and supplies of every description are either ready or can be procured at a moment's notice.

German officers are working as they never did before, because the reduction of the term of service in the army from three to two years and the introduction of improved armament, smokeless powder and other inventions have completely changed the comparatively simple tactics employed in former years, and made immensely more difficult and complicated the task of turning into trained soldiers the raw material arriving every year.

At present it is hardly possible for an officer to rise above the rank of colonel unless he has at one time or another been detailed to the General Staff. It is not easy to enter the corps. After a lieutenant has served in the line for three years he may apply for permission to undergo an examination for admission to the War Academy at Berlin. If his record is without blemish he will appear before an examining board. Out of all the lieutenants examined, about one hundred are selected every year and detailed to the War Academy. Here they remain for three years, receiving instruction. During the summer vacations they serve with the arms with which they have not previously served. At the end of the three years' course a General Staff practice march takes place. The graduates of the War Academy are taken into the field, where they have to solve tactical and strategical problems prepared by the staff.

Only a small percentage of the graduates enter the General Staff. Those showing exceptional ability are certified as fit; the others are designated for service as aids to commanding officers, as teachers in the military schools and as instructors in technical branches. Those selected for the General Staff are detailed to serve with it for one year. If they "make good" they are transferred to this corps; if they do not, they return to the line, and advance in the usual routine. Officers of the General Staff must also return to the line from time to time, because they cannot be promoted to a higher rank unless they have had actual duty with the troops in the lower. The demands upon the officers of the General Staff are heavy. The only return they receive, besides the distinction conferred, consists in more rapid promotion than their comrades of the line.

No effort is spared to procure correct and complete maps of every country. The plan of mobilization prepared by the General Staff is not wholly hidden in the secret files, like the plan of attack. Every officer at the head of a command forming a unit of organization has so much of it in his possession as will enable him to act promptly on receipt of a telegraphic order. The plan entrusted to him remains in a sealed envelope until he is instructed to open it. When this commander receives his order, it tells him simply that the army is to be mobilized for a war against a stated country and that a certain date is designated as the first day of mobilization. When he opens the sealed envelope he will learn what he must do on that and every following day. Nobody except those entrusted with it has ever seen such an order, and they have not told.

The whole empire is divided into districts, somewhat corresponding to our counties, in charge of officers who are no longer fit for active service. They keep a record of all male inhabitants, and take care that they present themselves for military duty as soon as they reach the legal age, in their twentieth year. They also have lists of the men who have served their time, but are still liable to be called upon in case of war.

On receipt of the order to start mobilization the district commander immediately notifies all men whose services are called upon. The reserves are at once started upon their way to the troops to which they belong, but the Landwehr is formed into separate regiments. In the mean time cavalry officers have been busy buying horses. The district commander has lists of horses considered fit for military use, and notifies the owners to submit them for examination. The owner cannot refuse to part with his horse, but, as a rule, liberal prices are paid. Similar activity reigns in all fortified places and wherever supplies for the army are manufactured or collected. Every commander, every depot master, knows exactly what is expected of him in the next twenty-four hours. It is all written down and enclosed in envelopes, the seals of which are broken the moment the notice of mobilization arrives. The whole proceeding has been practiced over and over again, especially during the annual field drills or maneuvers; everything is in its right place; every box is marked with the contents and the destination to which it must be sent; and the written order, prepared in advance, but delivered into the hands of the official in charge on the first day of mobilization, gives the exact time when it must be forwarded. This is of the greatest importance, for there must not only be no delay, but no shipment should be started before the appointed time, because the limits of the transportation service have also been taken into account, and if a load of goods should reach the railway depot before those preceding it are out of the way confusion might result or the line be blocked. At different points, especially at important junctions, officers are stationed who are called "line commissioners." They keep themselves informed of the condition of the railways in their districts. The moment the mobilization order reaches him the line commissioner takes possession of every railway within his jurisdiction. If necessary, all private traffic is stopped immediately. Nobody outside the General Staff knows how many days are at present assigned to the work of getting the army ready, but it may be considered a good guess that the time allowed for mobilization in 1870 has been cut down at least one-half. This has been accomplished by the perfection of the organization, the adoption of new methods, the concentration of the standing army in large garrisons near the frontiers, and the construction of new railways, as well as the straightening of existing ones. A few days after war has been declared the movement of a full million of soldiers begins. Only the Chief of the General Staff and his assistants know where every regiment is and where they can find it at almost any hour of the day. The maps before them are

covered with many colored pins, indicating the location at each moment of regiments of infantry or cavalry, batteries of artillery, battalions of engineers and pontoon trains.

The "Great General Staff" with its chief does not move until the armies are well-nigh assembled. They go with the headquarters of the Kaiser, the high commander of the army. When they arrive every detachment is in the place selected when the plan of campaign was mapped out. Actual operations do not begin until the Kaiser has assumed command. Attacks by small bodies of the enemy, moving rapidly and crossing the line in order to create sentiment and disturb the waiting troops, are simply checked, and great care is taken that such rencontres do not develop into engagements of large dimensions before the whole army is in position. The announcement of the departure of the Kaiser and the Great Staff is the first news the public receives that the beginning of operations is impending, for simultaneously with the declaration of war the press of the whole country has been notified that it must not print a line referring to the work going on.

There is no detailed or hard-and-fast plan of campaign. The moment actual hostilities begin conditions change rapidly, and no preconceived idea can be followed. The General Staff has of course considered how the operations should be conducted, but the enemy may make unexpected moves, and while every possible contingency has been carefully studied, the actual conditions that arise every moment alone can govern. With the completion of the assembling of the army in line of battle the work of preparation is ended, and all subsequent actions depend upon developments that cannot fully be foreseen.

"Not drilling, courage, patriotism, intelligence and military spirit alone give the German army the formidable strength it possesses," says Mr. Von Skal, in conclusion, "but also the painstaking labor that shirks no effort, and recognizes the value of the smallest detail. And in this work the General Staff, the War Department and, in fact, every officer, is engaged year after year, restlessly trying to improve what appears perfect, always on the lookout for the chance of having half an hour of the time required for the mobilization of the army, and always following the maxim of the great Moltke: 'Only by striving for the impossible may we attain the possible.'"

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Concerning this we have received the following memorandum from the Navy Department:

The line of the Marine Corps on Jan. 1 last presented the most abnormal list of any corps in connection with the Navy. There was a total of 300, exclusive of extra numbers, of whom 89, or 30 per cent., entered in the years 1899 and 1900, and 77, or 26 per cent., entered in the year 1909. The remaining 134 entered in the remaining thirty-eight years of the whole period of service covered in the Corps, or on the average $3\frac{1}{2}$ per year. Thus, there are three dates numbering, respectively, 46, 43 and 77, and the remaining dates average $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The periods of service adopted in the Personnel bill as qualifying for promotion are: Four years to first lieutenant, ten years to captain, eighteen years to major, twenty-four years to lieutenant colonel, thirty years to colonel. The proposed Personnel bill fixes the age of entry at from twenty-one to twenty-four years, say twenty-three on the average. Hence, officers will be promoted at average ages as follows: To first lieutenant at 27; to captain at 33; to major at 41; to lieutenant colonel at 47; to colonel at 53; age of retirement, 64. Officers must be promoted after service as above, irrespective of vacancies. They may be promoted earlier to fill vacancies.

Tables have been worked out for the Marine Corps for the next ten years at estimated rates of increase. There are no forced retirements until 1917, when the date of 1899 completes eighteen years' service and is due for promotion to major. In this and the following year or two there will probably be a total of about thirty voluntary and involuntary retirements from the two dates of 1899 and 1900. These officers do not go to make room for others; they go because they have been promoted, and there are about thirty more of them than are needed to fill the higher ranks.

Thus, with a minimum of hardship, two dates, thirteen times as large as the average date, have been reduced to suitable proportions. Similarly the date of 1909 will not give any trouble until it is due for promotion to major, in 1927. The proportional reduction, however, will be much less than in the case of the two earlier dates.

It may be remarked that the proportions in the grades are different from those in the Navy, owing to the regimental organization. But the mutual proportions in the higher grades have been made exactly the same as in the Navy in the corresponding grades. Similarly, the proportion of commissioned line officers to men is exactly the same in the Navy and Marine Corps. Also, the periods of service qualifying for promotion make promotion at satisfactory averages ages; and, what is more to the purpose, promotion is absolutely ensured.

As to the lump in the line of the Navy, the Navy Department says: "The situation is serious and needs correction. One of the methods suggested is to limit the number of graduates to be commissioned each year and discharge all over the adopted number. This method, apart from the expense of training midshipmen who are not needed and discharging them with a year's pay, is open to the objection of defeating the object for which the numbers were increased. The line of the Navy is still short of the number needed to officer the existing ships at peace complements. At present rates of increase and appointment it will take some years to make good this shortage. Hence, to discharge graduates just as their training at the Naval Academy is completed would utterly defeat the object set out to be accomplished."

"The remedy lies elsewhere. The so-called 'hump' is in reality artificial. The measure that increased the rate of appointment to the Naval Academy left the numbers in the grades of officers unchanged. These same numbers, practically, still obtain, numbers that were adjusted originally to a small total suitable for the needs of the day. The total, however, is increasing year by year, and the old fixed numbers are no longer applicable. The remedy is obvious. If the numbers in the grades are made proportional to the varying total, instead of fixed numbers adapted to a small total that no longer obtains, the effect would be to spread the so-called 'hump' gradually throughout all the grades, and the 'hump,' as such, would cease to exist."

"When the grades that are now short are eventually

filled to the required strength it will be necessary to adopt some means to relieve the higher grades of the excess that will always exist, even in a normal list. The Personnel bill accomplishes these objects as needed, and with a minimum of dislocation."

MORE ABOUT RETIREMENT FEATURES.

There is nothing in the Personnel bill that affects retirement for "disability incident to the Service." Under Secs. 1453 and 1588, Revised Statutes, an officer so retired is entitled to three-fourths the pay of his grade. This is not changed. There is, however, a section of the bill that very much benefits such officers, provided they are up for examination; that is, Sec. 15 of the bill gives them the rank of the next higher grade on the retired list.

The retirements at graded rates of pay are, first, voluntary by Sec. 14. Officers are not compelled to avail themselves of voluntary retirement. Second, by retiring and examining boards, for causes not incident to the Service, at rates not to exceed the graded rates. Retiring boards at present can retire such officers only at furlough pay (one-fourth pay), or wholly retire them with one year's pay. This feature is therefore a manifest improvement. Third, by the board of selection for retirement, beginning in the line at the grade of lieutenant commander.

This last method of retirement is, of course, unfortunate for the individual. After reaching the grade of lieutenant commander about one-tenth of each class will have to be retired annually. This is necessary, not for the purpose of promoting juniors, but because there are more officers in the higher grades than are needed. The bill promotes everybody after a certain length of service. No one has to wait for a vacancy. But if there are too many in the higher grades, the excess has to go out.

If Congress is willing to retire all such officers on three-fourths pay, it will be very liberal; but it will increase the total expense. If the expense must be kept to the present average, then reduced rates will have to be given to those who retire with less than thirty years' service. The subject, however, is not of personal interest to many officers at the present moment. As nearly as can be estimated, there will be few or no retirements of this sort in any of the staff corps or the Marine Corps for a number of years to come, nor in the line until 1924.

PROMOTION FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

A correspondent asks us to republish the following letter, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL twenty-two years ago. It refers to a bill then before Congress giving promotion to officers of the Army who have served twenty-one years in one grade:

March 6, 1888.

Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
Sir: I have the honor to return herewith a bill (S. 1855, 50th Congress, 1st Session) for the relief of officers who have served continuously twenty-one years in one grade, referred by you for my report, with the following remarks: The courtesy and liberality which officers of the Army who desire to advance their private interests have received from members of Congress has encouraged many individuals to abuse the privileges afforded them, until now any officer who desires to effect changes for his personal benefit can by correspondence with some member of either House succeed in obtaining the introduction of a bill for the purpose.

In my opinion such action is contrary to all methods of military procedure and subversive of discipline.

The accompanying bill has for its only object the increase of the pay of those officers who have served over twenty-one years in one grade and is of necessity personal in its nature, otherwise of no benefit to the Service or to the great majority of the officers of the Army. Under present conditions it would benefit four colonels, sixteen majors, eighty-two captains and five first lieutenants, and would increase by \$90,000 per annum the amount required for the pay of the Army, beside possibly transferring to the retired list many able-bodied officers fully competent to perform active duty.

For these reasons I cannot give it my approval or recommend its passage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen., Commanding.

The committee, in incorporating this letter in its report on the bill, say:

"The committee are in full accord with the views expressed by General Sheridan as to the impropriety of officers seeking 'to advance their private interests' through Congressional action, and they agree with him that 'such action is contrary to all military procedure and subversive of discipline.' They entertain the hope that the letter of the Lieutenant General will exercise a salutary effect in putting a stop to the reprehensible conduct to which he refers and which is certainly 'more honored in the breach than in the observance.'"

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAM.

The British naval estimates for 1910-11, as already noted in our columns, provide for an expenditure of \$203,018,500, an increase of \$27,305,000 over the year 1909-10. The sum allotted for new construction is \$66,399,150, and the new ships include five battleships, five cruisers, twenty destroyers and some submarines. These ships do not include the four contingent Dreadnoughts belonging to the current program nor the two battleships to be constructed in England for Australia and New Zealand.

Between April 1, 1909, and March 31, 1910, the following ships will have been completed and become available for service: Five battleships (Temeraire, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Superb and Vanguard), two unarmored cruisers (Bodicea and Bellona), nine destroyers, six first class torpedoboats and sixteen submarines.

The vessels which will be under construction between now and the end of the next financial year are as follows: Seventeen Dreadnoughts, twenty-three small cruisers, seventy destroyers and twenty-five submarines. Of the destroyers four are for the Argentine navy. All the other ships are destined for the British navy or the Colonial squadrons. The total cost of these ships will amount to over \$250,000,000, and their construction will provide employment for 200,000 men for two years. Two of the five new battleships will be laid down in January, 1911, and the three others, which are to be put to contract, would, it is hoped, be laid down in the same month. All should be completed by January, 1913. The two ships being built for Australia and New Zealand should be completed by the summer of 1912. At that time, in addition to these colonial Dreadnoughts, there will be twenty British Dreadnoughts in home waters and five new ships of the 1909-10 program will be approaching completion. The new estimates provide \$3,750,000 for submarines. Not including the old "Hollands," there are fifty-three British submarines in commission.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

Unserviceable telephones should be examined by some person familiar with telephone trouble, and a report submitted as to the nature of the unserviceability. When the defect is in some certain part it is customary to send a new part from one of the Signal Corps property depots to replace the defective part, which is returned to the depot. In case of extensive damage, broken or corroded interior due to a fall or becoming wet, it will be necessary to return these telephones to the manufacturer for repair, in which event the name of the manufacturer and serial number of these telephones should be reported to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

The Ordnance Department will furnish to all batteries of Field Artillery, both in Regular Service and Militia, two kit wagons, complete, with harness, when a satisfactory type shall have been developed and manufacture shall have been completed. A type wagon is now being tried by the Field Artillery Board.

The following changes have been made in the dates of participation in coast defense exercises: Coast Artillery, state of Oregon, Artillery District of the Columbia, from Sept. 9 to 15, to Sept. 1 to 10, 1910; state of Washington, Artillery District of Puget Sound, from July 3 to 17, to July 10 to 20, 1910.

It is suggested that when maps of the United States are desired application be made to the Secretary of the Interior, and that when state maps are desired to the Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

A Signal Corps company having a mounted detachment of twenty men only, the balance being dismounted, may properly be supplied with a Signal Corps guidon, as described in G.O. No. 67, W.D., April 9, 1909.

RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The number of line officers on the active list Jan. 1, 1901 (see Navy Register) were 1 admiral, 18 rear admirals,* 70 captains,* 112 commanders,* 170 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants, 101 lieutenants (junior grade), 111 ensigns, 111 naval cadets (midshipmen), who have graduated from the Academy. Total, line officers (active list), Jan. 1, 1901, 994. No retired officers of the higher grades on duty. The number of line officers on the active list Jan. 1, 1910 (see Register) were: 1 admiral of the Navy (commission changed since 1901), 28 rear admirals—40 additional numbers, 81 captains—11 additional numbers, 119 commanders—7 additional numbers, 211 lieutenant commanders—11 additional numbers, 319 lieutenants—4 additional numbers (total additional numbers, 43); 4 lieutenants (junior grade), 390 ensigns, 352 midshipmen, who have graduated from the Academy; total line officers, active list, Jan. 1, 1910, 1,505; total line officers, active list, Jan. 1, 1901, 994; increase in ten years, 501—fifty per cent. The retired officers (commander and above), on duty Jan. 1, 1910, were 10 rear admirals (38 active and retired), 3 commodores, 9 captains, 7 commanders, 1 chief engineer—rank of rear admiral, 1 naval constructor—rank of rear admiral, 2 chaplains—rank of captain, 1 marine officer—rank of lieutenant colonel (commander); retired officers (commander and above), on duty January, 1910, 34; additional numbers (commander and above), on duty January, 1910, 28; excess—over numbers allowed by Personnel bill, March 3, 1899, 62. During the past year it has repeatedly been proclaimed that the policy is to have only officers on the active list in positions of importance and responsibility. Under present conditions, how are the active officers to gain the necessary experience? More rapid promotion will not do it, when the retired officers block the way.

(*Numbers allowed by the Personnel bill, approved March 3, 1899; deemed sufficient for the proper duties of these grades).

NAVY.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

Mare Island, Cal., March 26, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 5 contained on page 775 a communication purporting to come from the pen of the undersigned. In order that credit may be given where it is due I have the honor to request that you inform your readers, through your columns, that so much of this communication as is printed in the first column, and the first paragraph of the second column, was written by Chief Yeoman John L. Cash, U.S.N., in his letter to the Denver Post. The remainder of that attributed to me is mine. While I cannot claim authorship of the larger share of the letter as printed in your paper, I wish to say that I heartily endorse the sentiments voiced by Chief Yeoman Cash, and that my experiences, though more limited than his, have been of the same agreeable character.

P. V. TUTTLE, Hospital Steward, U.S.N.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The airship now under construction for the British navy will be the largest, one of the fastest and the most powerful in the world. Its great gas-containing body, built up rigidly with a new metal which is far stronger and only a trifle heavier than aluminum, will be 500 feet long and 50 feet in diameter, as against the 446 feet in length of the monster Zeppelin type of airships. The airship's permanent quarters will be on the northeast coast, and it will be called upon to cruise for days at a stretch along the coast line and out to sea. With this work in view, reliability in stormy weather has been one of the chief aims in the airship's construction. Its remarkable size will enable the airship to raise into the air a weight of close upon twenty tons. Its two 200-horsepower petrol engines will give a speed, it is hoped, of forty-five miles an hour under fair conditions. It was at first intended that the metal ribs and rigid sections of the hull should be built of aluminum. But since the first plans were made the constructors have discovered a new metal alloy. It is said to be nearly seven times as strong as aluminum and only very slightly more weighty.

The Zulu is the latest torpedo-boat destroyer commissioned in the British navy. She is of the Tribal class, of which a dozen have been put afloat. The Zulu has a length of 280 feet, a beam of 27 feet, a draft of 8 feet 10½ inches, and a displacement of 1,030 tons. She has Parsons turbines of 15,500 shaft horsepower. There are three propellers. Steam is raised in Yarrow boilers

burning oil fuel, of which 190 tons are carried. The armament comprises two 4-inch quick-firing guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. On her official trial, in December, a speed of 33½ knots was easily reached in deep water. The cruising trial of twenty-four hours' duration was carried through satisfactorily, the radius of action being fully twenty per cent. over contract requirements.

The Russian submarine Crocodile, one of the new 500-ton crafts, sank in Kronstadt Harbor April 2. No one was aboard at the time, the workmen who had been putting on the finishing touches having gone to their luncheon. The submarine had been frozen in the ice, which unexpectedly releasing its hold permitted the water to flow into the open hatches.

Count Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, points out that after 1911 the German building program will be reduced to two large ships annually. "This is," he says, "a serious prospect from the military, technical and economic standpoints, as, after 1917, the program will have again to be increased, in order to replace obsolete ships."

It would, he considers, for this reason, be an act of wise foresight to lay down three great ships annually instead of two during the period 1912-1917. In order to avoid the necessity of a subsequent overcrowding of the program, and also because, later on, when all the ships provided for by the Naval Law are completed, the minimum limit of fifty-eight large ships, in combination with the age limit of twenty years, will automatically necessitate an annual program of three big ships.

It is announced that Professor Hovgaard is contributing to the forthcoming 1910 edition of Jane's "Fighting Ships" an article advocating a novel type of 32,000-ton battleship, differing very materially from anything that has yet been set afloat, or, for that matter, contemplated.

The Royal Naval College, Osborne, England, which had been closed since Feb. 9 on account of the influenza epidemic among many of the cadets, was reopened March 15. Out of a total muster of over 400 about forty, who had not completely recovered, were excused attendance until next term. The term's work will go on without a break, though the annual sports and other events have been canceled.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It seems strange to Americans, familiar with the system of bonuses and increased pay for re-enlistments in the U.S. Army, that in Great Britain a desire to re-enlist is frowned upon by the authorities. The United Service Gazette, London, explains that "the paramount object of the British military system is to pass men through the army for a short period with the colors, and keep them in the army reserve for as long as they are likely to be useful. It is exactly what the French, the Germans, the Italians and the Austrians do. 'Give your men a thorough grinding in the army, and then turn them out to make way for others'—that is the maxim of all European armies, and it is also one acted upon to the letter by the Japanese. In these days it is not thought desirable to permit men to rejoin the colors, except in the case of specialists; and recruiting is so brisk that the War Office cannot afford to keep men in the ranks beyond their first period of enlistment. Trained men must give way for recruits, strange as that may seem, for the simple reason that the bigger our reserve the stronger our army. With the exception of the striking division which is yearly created at Aldershot, it would be on the army reserve that we should depend to stiffen the battalions for active service, and during the last South African war the advantage of this system was seen in the fact that the finest battalions that went to the war were composed mainly of men who had been withdrawn from civil employ. The same system will prevail with the Territorials when the scheme is fully developed; four years in the ranks, and no more. For, paradoxical as it may sound, the men who have left the ranks and returned within, say, six or seven years to civil life, are the real backbone of the British army."

The muzzle velocity of the new bullet adopted by the British army is 2,490 f.s., and its striking energy is estimated as: 50 yards, 2,033 foot pounds; 100 yards, 1,819; 500 yards, 802; 1,000 yards, 365; and 2,000 yards, 158 foot pounds. The height of trajectory from actual trials is 500 yards, 2.4 feet; 800 yards, 8.3 feet, and 1,000 yards, 16.6 feet.

The Boy Scout movement, which has made great strides in popularity among the boy population of New Zealand, and which is looked upon with favor both by parents and schoolmasters, has received important recognition at the hands of the authorities by an addition to the Defense bill, making the Boy Scouts a part of the forces and allowing a capitation grant in aid of their resources of five shillings annually for every scout who is returned as efficient.

A study of the British Imperial Defense scheme, in its application to Australia, has revealed a weak spot in a territory in the northern part of the Commonwealth, heretofore considered a barren desert, but proved to be suitable for settlement and capable of supporting a large population. This territory contains over 333,000,000 acres, a country twice the size of France, and more than four times the size of Great Britain, and lying as it does contiguous to the densely populated shores of China and the Far East, must of necessity form an attractive bait to the cupidity of the yellow races. The coast line is 1,200 miles in length, and it is apparent that the task of defending such an extent of sea frontier is no light one, and would tax the resources of a navy of considerably larger dimensions than anything Australia is likely to possess for a long time to come.

In the new service rifle adopted by the Swiss army the sight is similar to that of the Lee-Enfield, but has a semi-circular notch and broad, flat-topped foresight. The rifle is not automatic, but has the ordinary straight-pull bolt action, with a magazine holding twelve rounds. It is fifty-one inches long, weighs ten pounds, and is of 2.95-inch caliber. It fires a pointed bullet similar to the German S bullet, but weighing 175 grains; 1,000 rounds of ammunition weigh fifty-seven and one-quarter pounds. The muzzle velocity is 2,707 feet per second, giving a very flat trajectory. The accuracy of the new weapon is remarkable, and it is stated that comparative tests have proved it a far better weapon in all respects than the French and German service rifles.

As explained in a recent issue of the Matin by the Secretary of the Aero Club, the first proposed "rules of the air" submitted to the French Minister of Public Works provide that aerial traffic is not to circulate at the height of less than 50m. over buildings and enclosed property, nor are aerial vehicles to stop over enclosed property at any height below 500m. All aerial craft

passing each other are to do so on the right. Aeroplanes and heavier-than-air machines are to give way to dirigibles. Towns are to be circumnavigated unless special permission to fly over them has been obtained. Aviators are to pass an examination and receive a license before taking to the highroad of the air. Air craft are to bear their license numbers in large characters. In order to facilitate air traffic, all buildings over 50m. in height must at night bear lights at every succeeding 50m., so as to indicate the height and the roof in all its extent. The names of villages are to be painted in large letters upon the roofs of all railway stations. No dangerous ballast is to be thrown overboard from balloons, which must be furnished with streamers, so as to indicate the direction in which they are traveling.

When Prussia can converse by wireless telegraph with Cameroons in West Africa, over the Alps and the sea and the highlands of the North African coast, it seems that wireless messages all the way around the globe must soon be possible. The station at Nauen, Prussia, reports communications sent to the Cameroons, 4,000 miles away, and replies received.

In a recent talk on aviation and the flight of birds, Mr. F. W. Headley, in London, stated that aeroplanes had to fly fast to maintain stability, whereas a bird could fly as slow as it pleased. But it was no use for the bird even to move its wings rapidly on the same column of air. This would become broken, and so would not sustain it. So a helicopter would not fly or raise itself unless it was also furnished with a propeller to give it forward motion. Birds in flight gained their progression by throwing their wings forward as well as downward. Photography had helped to prove this fact considerably, and it was due to this art that so much had been learned of how birds fly.

Now it is Germany's turn to have an aeronautical fatality. On April 3, at Pommern, the balloon of the same name met with a series of accidents which ended in a disaster in the Baltic Sea, in which three men lost their lives, including the Radical member of the Reichstag, Werner Hugo Delbrück. Herr Delbrück and another member of the party were drowned, a third occupant of the car was picked up unconscious and died from his injuries, and the fourth was rescued in a serious condition. The Pommern, carrying Delbrück, who was acting as pilot; a banker, Herr Semmelhardt; an architect, Herr Benduhn, and a man named Hein, ascended early in the afternoon at the gas works. The wind was blowing a hurricane, and the Pommern broke away before she had been completely ballasted. The chapter of accidents began immediately. The balloon collided with telegraph wires, which broke, almost overturning the basket. It then dashed into the roof of a neighboring factory, destroying the smokestack. With the basket swaying wildly and half of its ropes cut, the balloon soared to a great altitude and disappeared in the clouds at a terrific speed, and was not seen again until it reached Swinemünde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed, and one of them was almost directly under it when the balloon fell into the sea. The work of rescue was difficult. Already Delbrück and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes, and they were dragged aboard the vessel. Hein died soon after being taken on the tug. Delbrück's body was washed ashore. The Pommern, with the aeronaut Oscar Erbsloeh in command, won the international balloon race from St. Louis in 1907.

The biggest aeroplane yet constructed, the invention of Major von Parseval, underwent successful preliminary trials of motor and propeller April 5 on the surface of Lake Plau, Germany. The new flyer is a monoplane with a four-cylinder motor of 120 horsepower. It carries 170 pounds of benzine, and, it is calculated, will remain in the air for three hours. The breadth of the planes is 45½ feet, and the length of the machine from back to front is 45 feet. It is provided with torpedolike floats for descending on the water, and wheels for land. Major von Parseval hopes to make his first flight this week.

The White Paper, just issued, shows the results of battle practice of the British fleet in 1909. The table below gives the scores. In parentheses after the name of the fleet we give the first ship in the division:

Fleet.	No. of ships.	No. of guns.	No. of Average points.	Score of first ship.
China (King Alfred).....	5	70	348.68	510.4
1st Div., Home Fleet, and 1st Cruiser Squad. (Bodicea).....	13	154	293.63	541.66
Mediterranean and 6th Cruiser Squadron (Canopus).....	13	181	195.56	459.82
3d Div., Home Fleet (Sutlej).....	13	174	187.5	443.75
2d Div., Home Fleet, and 2d Cruiser Squad. (Warrior).....	14	212	176.76	320.31
Atlantic and 5th Cruiser Squad (Argyll).....	10	145	142.17	401.78
Ships inside range.....	4	47	289.41	
Total, 1909.....	72	983	216.78	
Total, 1908.....	63	890	203.44	
Difference.....	+9	+93	+13.34	
FIRED AT FIXED TARGET.				
Australia (Pyramus).....	5	53	275.42	406.25
Cape of Good Hope (Forte).....	3	29	262.93	325.00
Ship inside range.....	1	11	250.00	
Total, 1909.....	9	93	268.43	
Total, 1908.....	11	108	186.09	
Difference.....	-2	-15	+82.34	
SCOUTS.—FIRED AT TWO TARGETS.				
Scouts (Home Fleet), Fore-sight.....	7	116	196.86	357.14
Ship inside range.....	1	16	171.87	

Ahmet Bey, a Turkish officer who served against the Russians, was handsome, well proportioned and of extraordinary physical strength. He was not only a Hercules, but the beau ideal of a soldier. The following story, according to Harper's Weekly, is told of his strength and daring: Abdul Kerim Pasha, the commander-in-chief, while inspecting his troops one morning, casually expressed the wish to capture a prisoner from the Servian lines. Ahmet Bey, overhearing the remark, saluted, and asked permission to get the commander a prisoner. He received it, though Abdul Kerim wondered at the request. Ahmet wheeled his charger, dashed spurs into its flanks and galloped straight for the nearest Servian outpost. As he approached half a dozen rifles cracked; but Ahmet galloped on unharmed and marked down one sentry for his prey. The sentry fired at the audacious horseman, missed, and started to run. Ahmet swooped on him like a hawk upon a chicken. He bent down, grasped the Servian by the collar, and swung him across the saddle in front. Then he galloped back, bending over his horse's neck to escape the bullets, and handed over his prisoner to the Turkish commander amid the shouts of the soldiers.

CUPS FOR ARMY HORSE RACING.

The spring meeting of the Maryland United Hunts (Patapsco, Green Spring Valley and Elkridge Hunt Club) is to be held at the Pimlico track, Baltimore, Md., on May 26, 28 and 30. The race for the Officer's Army Service Cup, as offered by the Washington Jockey Club, is to be run Saturday, May 28.

This race was originally held at the Bennings track by the Washington Jockey Club, and upon the closing of that track was discontinued for two years. The secretary of the Hunt Club at Baltimore has taken the matter up, and the cup has been transferred to the Pimlico track. As the cup has to be won twice, it is the intention to put this race on again at the fall meet, and, in addition, a race for enlisted men, with suitable money for company funds and individuals.

If these races this year are a success, it is understood they will be continued next year, and other features, such as steeplechases, added. As such contest will promote horsemanship and the purchase of good horses by Army officers, and also bring them in touch with a very pleasant circle of acquaintances among the various hunt clubs that participate, it is believed they should be encouraged. In this respect these races are to be held not at the regular professional meet, but at the hunt meet, and those in charge are very enthusiastic over the prospect of having Army officers take part.

The conditions for the Officers' Army Service Cup are as follows: For horses four years old and upward, the property, unconditionally and free from contingency, of officers of the U.S. Army from Jan. 1, 1910, to the date of entry.

A gold cup of the value of \$500 to the regiment, corps or staff department to which the winner belongs. The cup to be suitably engraved, and to be retained at the regimental headquarters or at the office of the corps or staff department for one year, when it shall be returned to the secretary of the Maryland United Hunts to be again competed for. Should it, however, be won twice (not necessarily consecutively) by a representative of the same regiment, corps or staff department, it shall become the property of said regiment, corps or staff department.

The Maryland United Hunts will further present: To the owner of the winner, a silver cup of the value of \$150; to the owner of the second, a silver cup of the value of \$75; to the owner of the third, a silver cup of the value of \$50.

Horses to be ridden (in drab Service uniform) by an officer of the regiment, corps or staff department from which the entry was made. The name of the rider to be announced to the clerk of the course at or before the time fixed for the running of the first race of the day on which the race is to be run. Weight to be carried 150 lbs., thoroughbreds 14 lbs. extra. Half-breds to be announced as such at time of making entry, or the entry will be considered as that of a thoroughbred. No saddle to be used weighing less than 7 lbs. Overweight allowed if declared to the clerk of the scales on or before the hour fixed for the running of the first race of the day on which the race is to be run. Five to enter and three to start or the race may be declared off.

One mile on the flat. Entries close May 20, 1910; 1908 winner Officer's Gold Cup, Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav.

D. Sterett Gittings, 707 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., is secretary of the Maryland Hunts, and blanks for entries may be obtained from him.

HORSE SHOWS IN CANADA.

Col. F. L. Lessard, of the Department of Militia and Defense of Canada, chairman of the show committee of the Ottawa Horse Show Association, under date of April 6, calls our attention to the prize list of the Ottawa Horse Show, which is to be held on May 4, 5, 6 and 7, and particularly to two military classes and two polo pony events, for which there are \$400 in prizes offered. The same classes and the same amount of money are offered by the Montreal Horse Show, which is being held the week after the Ottawa Show. Colonel Lessard says:

"I regret that I am sending you this information a little late, in view of the fact that the entries close on April 16; still, if we could secure entries from one or more of the American officers I am pretty certain that my committee would be pleased to extend the closing of the entries to a few days later to give them an opportunity to enter in the competitions."

The military races at Ottawa to which attention is called are as follows, according to the program, the entries, as we understand from Colonel Lessard's letter, being open to the U.S. Army:

Jumping Competitions.—Open to all nations and all branches of the Service. Horses to be the property of the officers or their government, and to be ridden by officers in uniform with civilian saddle.

Class No. 70.—First jump, board fence, 4 feet high. Second jump, stone wall, 4 feet high. Third jump, double post and rails, 4 feet high and about thirty feet apart. (Twice around.) No horse will be allowed more than two minutes to complete the course, and at the expiration of that time a gong will be sounded and the horse must immediately leave the ring. Entry fee \$3.00. Prizes, \$75, \$50 and \$25.

Class No. 71.—Water jump. The first trial will commence at 15 feet and be widened one foot at a time until the contest is decided. Only three trials allowed each horse at the various widths. Entry fee \$2.00. Prizes, \$75, \$50 and \$25.

Polo Ponies.—Ponies entered in these classes must have been the bona fide property of members of a recognized Canadian Polo Club since Jan. 1, 1910, and are subject to the approval of the committee and shall not exceed 14 hands 2 inches in height. Ponies to be practically or polo sound.

Class No. 72.—Single polo ponies. Entry fee \$2.00. Prizes, \$25, \$15 and \$10.

Class No. 73.—For best string of 2 polo ponies, any weight, belonging to one member of a recognized Canadian Polo Club. Average excellence of ponies to count. Entry fee \$2.00. Prizes, \$25, \$15 and \$10.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that a payment by Col. W. S. Patten, Asst. Q.M. General, of \$25 for instructing an enlisted man as a chauffeur was improperly charged to the appropriation "Transportation of the Army," and should be transferred to "Contingencies."

The Comptroller declines to allow a charge of \$9 for providing a storm door for the office of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy in the Mills Building, on the ground that it is an improvement to the building, and the lease does not make the United States responsible for improvements.

In sustaining the disallowance of the Auditor, the Comptroller holds that Clements W. Lege is not entitled as a clerk in the office of the A.G., Division of the Philippines, to pay for the period of thirty-five days consumed in coming to the United States, in addition to the one month's leave, for which he had already been

paid. At the time claimant received his leave to come to the United States (May 15, 1904) there was no authority for allowing him pay while en route, and hence his leave with pay began with the date of his departure from the Philippines.

In the case of the decision of the Auditor, W.D., charging the sum of \$2,880 against the appropriation, "Arming and Equipping the Militia," instead of against the appropriation "Arms, Uniform, Equipments, etc., Organized Militia," the amount representing the value of clothing furnished the state of Mississippi for its Militia, the Comptroller holds his previous decision sustaining the charge was an error.

The Comptroller will announce a decision the coming week in the case of Paymaster Izard, which involves the question as to the legality of promotions of additional numbers in the staff of the Navy and also as to additional numbers in the line.

PROSPECTIVE LIEUTENANTS (S.G.) U.S.N.

The following is a list of the approximate dates upon which those members of the 1905 class, U.S. Naval Academy, who have recently made their numbers for lieutenant (junior grade), may expect to reach the grade of lieutenant (senior grade):

Harold G. Bowen, March 17, 1910.
Lucian Minor, May 4, 1910.
From George V. Stewart to Grafton A. Beall, jr., inclusive, July 1, 1910.
William E. Eberle, Sept. 16, 1910.
William T. Lightie, Sept. 22, 1910.
William L. Culbertson, jr., Oct. 20, 1910.
Theodore G. Ellyson, Nov. 7, 1910.
Hugh Brown, Nov. 14, 1910.
Wilhelm L. Friedell, Jan. 29, 1911.
Burton H. Green, May 19, 1911.
Edward S. Robinson, June 14, 1911.
From Walter E. Reno to Kenneth Whiting, inclusive, will get July 1, 1911, or earlier, depending on casualties in the mean time.

All these dates are dependent upon casualties occurring outside the regular vacancies.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The 23d Infantry, U.S.A., now en route from Manila to the United States, has been assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, to Fort Bliss, Tex.; the lieutenant colonel and the 1st Battalion, to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and the 3d Battalion, to Fort Clark, Tex.

The transport Sherman sailed on April 5 from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Philippine Islands, with 9th Infantry (thirty-eight officers and 712 enlisted men), Troop D and machine gun platoon, 14th Cavalry (three officers and eighty-six enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Crane, Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, Majors Noyes, Ayer, Croxton, Captains Bader, Rethers, Welborn, Nicklin, Brown, Merrick, Smith, Wallace, Baskette, 1st Lieutenants Loeb, Hearn, Smith, Lawrence, Adams, Leonard, Meador, Harris, Sturtevant, Gallagher, Whitson, 2d Lieutenants Pearson, Lewis, Jenkins, Hollingsworth, Buckner, Harris, Tucker, Simpson, Johnson, Whitener, Williams and James, 9th Inf.; Captain Smedberg, 2d Lieutenants Burch and Cummins, 14th Cav.; Lieutenant Colonels Raymond and Woodruff, Med. Corps; Majors Sage and Johnston, A.G.; Rivers, I.G.; Captains Hanner and Brown, Med. Corps; Clark, Philippine Scouts; Morris, 6th Inf.; Falls, Q.M.; 1st Lieutenants Smith, 12th; McCleery, 20th Inf.; Goldthwaite, Med. Corps; Cohen, Lavanture and Lyon, Med. Res. Corps; De Sage and Craven, Philippine Scouts; 2d Lieutenants Le Armond, 12th Cav.; Lantz, Reynolds, Dagley, Barker and Purvid, Philippine Scouts; Lieutenant Colonel Martin, U.S.A., retired; two post non-commissioned staff, three Hospital Corps, nine casuals, sixteen recruits for 5th Cavalry and twenty Signal Corps.

The following officers of the Army have been examined for detail to the Ordnance Department: 1st Lieuts. Earl McFarland, H. K. Rutherford, R. K. Green and H. Geiger, 2d Lieuts. C. A. Lohr, C. C. Sheppard, J. L. Walsh, J. J. Thomas, C. A. Eaton, S. H. McLeary, C. T. Richardson and R. R. Nix, of the Coast Art. Corps, and 2d Lieuts. R. E. Cummins, 14th Cav.; W. J. McCaughey, 20th Inf.; H. C. K. Muhlenberg, 30th Inf.; Alva Lee, 15th Inf.; Franz A. Donati, 28th Inf.; M. E. Spalding, 17th Inf., and A. H. Hobley, 30th Inf. The marking of the papers will, it is thought, be completed on or before April 20.

Apocryph of the comment of late on the fact that Capt. P. C. Hains, jr., U.S.A., an inmate of the penitentiary in New York for the killing of W. E. Annis, is retained on the rolls as an officer of the Army, it is stated by Paym. Gen. Charles H. Whipple that Hains has not received any pay as an officer since July 21, 1908, when he was placed in confinement for the crime named. This action was taken under Par. 1391, A.R., which provides that pay shall be stopped against officers or enlisted men when under arrest by civil authorities and absent from their military duties. It is said that an effort is to be made to secure another trial for Hains, and in the event that he should finally be acquitted he would receive pay for the entire period during which he has been kept in confinement.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards for the week ending April 6: Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal.—Mercer Fraser Co., San Francisco, Cal., construction of an extension to wharf, \$4,872. Fort Crockett, Tex.—Kelso and Vautrin, Galveston, Tex., water distributing system, \$5,900. Fort Totten—A. J. Lewis and Son, Youngstown, N.Y., two double non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$10,797; extension to ordnance repair shop, \$1,571; Bronner and Powers, Whitestone, N.Y., plumbing non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$1,198; plumbing ordnance repair shop, \$239. Union Stove Works, New York city, heating non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$624; R. P. Ruckland, College Point, electric fittings, \$616. Fort Wadsworth—Flynn and Hartmann, Brooklyn, extension of ordnance shop, \$1,194; R. C. Ernons, plumbing, \$167. Clothing Depot, St. Louis—R. P. McClure Construction Co., St. Louis, addition to stable, \$1,532. Fort Mackenzie—Ferguson and Pearson, addition to quartermaster's stable, \$7,920. Fort Barrancas—Algernon Blain, Montgomery, Ala., construction of quartermaster's storehouse, \$13,324; clothes closets and counters, \$1,100; also Edwards Construction Co., Tampa, one double set non-commissioned quarters, \$5,487; plumbing, \$800; heating, \$300. Fort Pickens—Edwards Construction Co., construction one double set civilian employees' quarters, \$5,862; plumbing, \$800. Barrancas—Henry Monk, Pensacola, construction band kitchen, \$1,000; Walter Acken and Co., Pensacola, electric wiring

in non-commissioned quarters, \$255; electric wiring in civilian quarters, \$247.

The United States Naval Medical Bulletin for April contains, as usual, a large number of contributions of a most practical and valuable character. Surg. J. T. Kennedy gives an interesting account of the medical treatment of several cases of heat exhaustion on the Colorado during the cruise from San Francisco to Honolulu last summer. The ship had received a draft of recruits just before sailing, and an unusual amount of sickness occurred; twenty-four cases of exhaustion occurred within a short time. In all thirty-seven occurred, some being old men who knew what was the matter with them, and soon after treatment returned to work. Most of the men fell unconscious at their work and later complained of severe cramps in the stomach and muscles. One man fainted and fell overboard, and was accidentally discovered by the coxswain of the launch as it was leaving the ship's side. P.A. Surgeon Rossiter reports finding hookworm in American Samoa. Assistant Surgeon Crow tells of microscopic examinations of the blood of sixteen members of the leper colony in Guam. Medical Director Lovering has a valuable article on the commissary department of the naval hospital. P.A. Surgeon Owens gives an account of a method of detecting the cocaine habit, from ulcerations of the nasal passages. Examinations were made of six privates of the Marine Corps in the Legation Guard at Peking, all of whom used the drug as others use snuff. The effect of the habit on the character of the men was most disastrous, and recruiting surgeons are urged to exercise more than ordinary precautions to reject such men. If admitted to the Service they usually induce others to contract the habit. Surg. C. E. Riggs describes the injuries to midshipmen at the Naval Academy from football.

As to the controversy over the statue of Robert E. Lee a correspondent says: "Why not admit the statue of General Lee provided it be not in the uniform of the army which attempted to overthrow the National Government? The uniform is not necessary to the honoring of Lee; the man, and there can be little doubt that much, if not most, of the opposition to the placing of the statue comes from the unquestionable incongruity of an anti-government uniform in a government exhibition hall. Insistence upon placing the uniform thus on exhibition seems too much like an attempt to glorify the Confederacy and the principle of secession and separation with which it must always be associated. We believe that if the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which in the South as in the North is admitted to be an impartial historian, should suggest this solution it would be welcomed in both sections." If Virginia insists upon its right, under the law, recently quoted in our columns, to place the statue of Lee in the Capitol it might, at least, change his uniform to that he wore so creditably in the Service of the United States as a colonel of Cavalry.

The New York Times considers as mischievous the bill of Senator Depew, to give priority of despatch in time of peace to wireless messages of the Army and Navy over those of commerce, and maintains that in time of peace the wireless rights of commerce should always and everywhere be paramount. It asks sarcastically whether the "splendid wireless operations of commerce" shall be suspended "whenever two subalterns choose to greet each other through the ether?" While it does not believe in giving to the Secretary of Labor and Commerce the power to determine the conduct of wireless business, as is proposed by the bill, it holds even this feature is less condemnable than the principle "that in time of peace the most important business of the nation is that transacted through the Army and Navy."

From Vancouver Barracks, Wash., a correspondent writes: "This post has just been worked by an elderly man who called himself Finch. He claimed to be an Englishman, an upholsterer by trade, and his hard luck story was particularly harrowing. Adversity had camped on his trail, to the exclusion of any other mortals. He limped and walked with a cane. It is understood that he worked Fort Leavenworth also. The English Benevolent Society of Portland says he is a fraud. You are requested to publish this short description of this man and his methods in order to protect other Army posts he may try to work."

The two Japanese who were arrested at Manila for purchasing photographs of fortifications, and who were released April 3 by order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, were deported April 4 on board the Yedo Maru for Japan. The deportation was arranged by the Japanese Consul, acting, he said, unofficially. The deportation was voluntary, the possibility of personal violence being given as the principal reason for their wishing to leave the country.

A Denver (Colo.) paper publishes a private letter reporting that Col. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., having refused voluntary retirement, has been moved with the headquarters of his regiment to Parang by order of General Duvall. The difficulty is ascribed to a serious feud between families.

After the completion and dedication of the prison ship martyrs' monument in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., and the payment of all outstanding obligations, there remained \$13,759, which the Secretary of War, as president of the monument commission, has returned pro rata to the contributors.

The contract for furnishing and installing a power plant equipment at Indian Head, bids for which were opened Feb. 8, has been awarded to the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N.Y., on its bid "C1" of \$76,669.

There is to be a fuel oil plant on the Florida which will carry 3,000 tons of fuel, of which 500 tons will be oil and the remainder coal. This plant has been installed at a cost of \$30,000, and will surpass anything of the kind yet attempted in any navy.

The date of the graduation exercises at West Point, N.Y., this year will be Tuesday, June 14.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was retired on April 2, 1910, on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Iowa Aug. 14, 1868. He served as a captain in the Volunteer Signal Office from June 2, 1898, until April 17, 1899, when he was honorably discharged. On the same day he was appointed a second lieutenant and signal officer of Volunteers, and on April 26 was promoted to captain. He was appointed a captain in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie, 25th U.S. Inf., who was retired on April 2, 1910, on his own application, was recently relieved from the command of Fort Wright, Wash., by Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, commanding the Department of the Columbia. Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie was born in Minnesota Aug. 16, 1857. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 2d Infantry in 1877, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1885 and captain in 1896, major in the 30th Infantry in 1901, and lieutenant colonel, 25th Infantry, in 1907.

First Lieut. Sylvester C. Loring, 15th U.S. Inf., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on April 8, 1910, was born in Missouri June 6, 1873. He was a cadet at West Point from June 15, 1892, to Jan. 10, 1895. He next enlisted as a private in Troop H, 2d U.S. Cav., Nov. 16, 1900, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 27th U.S. Infantry Feb. 2, 1901. He was promoted first lieutenant, 15th Infantry, Nov. 11, 1905.

Surz. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from March 23, 1910, was appointed an assistant surgeon from Virginia in 1886, was promoted to passed assistant surgeon in 1889, and surgeon in 1898. He has been on duty at the Norfolk Yard since April, 1908.

The next retirement for age in the Army is that of Col. William W. Robinson, jr., Q.M.D., on April 21, and the next retirement for age in the Navy is that of Rear Admiral James D. Adams on May 4.

Col. H. P. Kingsbury, 8th U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., in a regimental order dated April 1, 1910, which we publish under our Army head, announces the retirement of Major Carter P. Johnson after thirty-three years of continuous service, and pays that officer a well deserved tribute.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Elizabeth S. Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Rogers, was married in St. James's Church, New York city, April 6, 1910, to Lieut. Henry Sheldon Green, U.S.M.C., by Bishop Frederick Courtney. Owing to the sudden death recently of Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, an aunt of Lieutenant Green, Miss Rogers had only one attendant, Miss Marguerite S. Knox, of Old Point Comfort, Va. For this reason also the reception at the Hotel Majestic, which was to have followed the ceremony, was not held. Miss Rogers entered the church with her father, who is a well known artist. She wore a gown of white crepe meteor trimmed with embroidered net and lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Miss Knox wore cream lace over yellow satin, with a large black hat, and carried a bouquet of yellow daisies. Lieutenant Green had as his best man Lieut. Randolph Coyle, U.S.M.C. The ushers were Messrs. Andrew Smith and Kenneth McAlpin, Lieut. Victor Morrison and Ensign Charles T. Blackburn, U.S.N. Between two and three hundred persons were invited to the wedding.

The wedding of Miss Mary Porter Everson and Lewis Warrington Chubb, son of Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, U.S.A., which occurred Easter Monday evening in Pittsburgh, Pa., will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Everson, of Homewood avenue, the Rev. Warren G. Partridge officiating. Miss Grace Everson attended her sister as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Potter, of Swarthmore, Pa., and Miss Harriet Schroeder, of Edgewood Park, Pa. Mr. Charles St. J. Chubb, jr., of Columbus, Ohio, was best man. The bride's wedding dress was of white satin and exquisite duchesse lace, her long tulle veil held in place by orange blossoms, and her shower bouquet was of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Everson's gown was of pink and white chiffon cloth, and she carried Killarney roses. The bridesmaids wore white lingerie gowns, and their flowers were maidenhair ferns and clusters of pink rosebuds. At the bride's table, which was placed in an upstairs room, the guests included, besides the bridal party, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Black Parke, Mr. Joseph H. Chubb, of Chicago; Mr. Herman Chubb, of Washington, D.C., and Mr. Roger Kingsland. The center of the bride's table was a mound of Killarney roses, and in the dining room the decorations were pink primroses and white daisies, with ferns. In the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, the mantel was banked with cibodium ferns, and on each side stood tall clusters of Easter lilies. Baskets of spring blossoms, ferns and lilies formed the decorations in the hall. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Chubb departed for the South on their wedding trip. They will live in Edgewood Park, Va. Among the out of town guests were Col. and Mrs. Chubb, Joseph Chubb, of Chicago; Herman Chubb, of Washington, D.C.; Miss Annabelle Potter and Miss Ruth Potter, of Swarthmore, Pa.; Mrs. D. B. Kinney, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Robert Hall and Miss Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio.

The wedding of Miss Rosaline Morton Brand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Brand, of Worcester, Mass., and Capt. Archibald Henry Sunderland, Coast Art., U.S.A., took place in All Saints' Church, in Worcester, April 5, 1910. A reception and breakfast at the home of the bride's parents immediately followed. Captain Sunderland is to take his bride to the Pacific coast, and they are to live at his station at Fort Ward, Wash.

Lieut. John B. Shuman and Miss Claudine R. Loeb were married at Lafayette, Ind., on March 31, 1910. They left for a brief trip to Chicago, after which they will be at home at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where Lieutenant Shuman is stationed. Mrs. Shuman is a sister of Lieut. A. U. Loeb, 9th U.S. Inf.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, March 28, 1909, Miss Florence Woods, daughter of the late Mr. George W. Woods, U.S.N., was married to Mr. George A. Crux, formerly of Kent, England, but now a resident of San Francisco. Miss Woods, who wore a costume of hydrangea blue poplin, entered the Cathedral with Mr. Charles A. Baldwin, her cousin. The ceremony

was performed by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine. A reception was held at the house of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, No. 4 West Forty-ninth street, where Miss Woods had spent the winter.

Miss Katharine Y. Constable and Lieut. Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer, U.S.N., were married on April 2, 1910, at the home of her brother, Mr. Albert Constable, at Elkton, Md. Owing to the family of Miss Constable being in mourning the wedding was a quiet one.

Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray announces the engagement of her daughter, Edna Allen, to Capt. James Parsons Robinson, of the Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss MacMurray is a daughter of the late Major J. W. MacMurray.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jefferson Riles, of Jacksonville, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Elise, to Midshipman Elwin Fisher Cutts, U.S.N. The wedding will take place during the summer.

One of the most beautiful and interesting weddings in San Francisco, Cal., this season was that of Miss Henrietta Amélie Von Schrader and Lieut. Prentiss Peck Bassett, U.S.N., which took place March 30, 1910, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A. One of the balmiest and most perfect of days favored the event, and the entire house was lovely with spring blossoms. An altar of white flowers stood in the large drawing room, where the impressive ceremony took place. The fine orchestra of the Artillery band from the Presidio played in soft, low tones beautiful and appropriate airs, while the Right Rev. D. G. O'Connell, Roman Catholic bishop of San Francisco, read the marriage service. The bride's gown was elegant and exquisite, being of heavy white satin, hand embroidered in silk and seed pearls, with superb lace trimmings. Her veil was of point lace, which, with all the lace used, is an heirloom in the Von Schrader and Morrison families, of St. Louis, Mo. Pendant from her corsage was a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and ferns. She carried a point lace jeweled fan, one of her many beautiful gifts. The presents were very numerous and elegant, coming from relatives and friends of the bridal couple in cities all over this country and Europe. The two bridesmaids, Miss Ellen Barry and Miss Louise Collier, wore costumes of white embroidered chiffon cloth, with picturesque Devonshire hats with large plumes. The best man was Paynter George P. Auld, U.S.N., and the ushers were Frederick Von Schrader, brother of the bride, and Lieut. Frederick T. Cruse, Field Art. A reception for about one hundred and fifty people was held at the close of the ceremony, after which the newly married couple left on the overland train for the Boston Navy Yard, where the groom commands the U.S.S. submarine vessel Tarpon. "Lieutenant Bassett," writes a correspondent, "is a member of a New England family of Mayflower descent, and is a near relative of President Hadley, of Yale. The bride will be greatly missed in social and military circles in San Francisco, where she has won many friends by her lovely character and manners and by a gentle consideration for everyone with whom she came in contact, not often found in society girls of her youthful years." On the eve of this wedding one of the prettiest dinners and dances of the season took place in Gen. and Mrs. Barry's spacious residence at Fort Mason, in honor of the approaching event. Miss Ellen Barry was hostess, and among her guests were the Misses Von Schrader, Louise Collier, Anita Maillard, Leslie Page, Kathleen Weston, Lillian Berri, daughter of Admiral Berri, U.S.N., Lieutenant Bassett, U.S.N., Paymaster Auld, U.S.N., Frederick Von Schrader, jr., Franklin Babcock, Captain Wilcox, Lieutenants Cruse, Field Art., Butler, Pfeil, Duncan, Burgin and others.

The engagement is announced of Miss Kate Belle Rizzin, the ward of Col. Robert R. Stevens, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., to Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, 30th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Baker, Cal., and the couple have been receiving the felicitations of their friends during the last day or two. "Miss Rizzin," writes a correspondent, "has been visiting San Francisco for several months from her home in Pine Bluff, Ark., as the house guest of Mrs. A. H. Voorhies. She was extensively entertained, and became a favorite at once in the Army and Navy set. The acquaintance between the visiting belle and the Army officer began shortly after her arrival in San Francisco, and the romance quickly ripened. Miss Rizzin was a frequent guest at the Greenway dances last winter, where she was a favorite, as well as at the lesser and informal affairs of the season. She will leave in a few days for her home in the East, but will return in September or October, as the wedding is to be an event of the early winter and will be celebrated in San Francisco."

The marriage of Miss Josephine Bonner, daughter of Ord. Sergt. Richard Bonner, U.S.A., retired, to Master Gunner John J. Maher, U.S.A., took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Warrington, Fla., a few nights since, in the presence of a large number of guests. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Brady, of St. John's Catholic Church, Warrington. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white silk, with point lace trimmings. She wore a point lace court train, with lace veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies and roses. Miss Ethel Robertson was bridesmaid. Corpl. Thomas M. McCartney, U.S.A., was best man. Miss Blanche Bonner and Miss Jenette Farine were maids of honor. Little Miss Etta Boyden was flower girl. The home of the bride was beautifully decorated with ferns and palms. A reception was held after the ceremony, which was greatly enjoyed by the guests. Many gifts were received. The Army and Navy Union of Warrington, and the Live Oaks, of Woolsev, attended in a body. Mr. Maher and his bride will be at home at Fort Barrancas after April 5.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Davis, 27 Parker street, Chelsea, Mass., March 7, 1910, their daughter, Miss Nathalie Davis, was united in marriage to Lieut. Edgar Fremont Haines, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., son of Rev. George F. Haines and Mrs. Haines, of Worcester. The ceremony was performed by the father of the groom in the presence of only the immediate relatives of the young couple. The bride was gowned in soft white messaline, with trimmings of rich Chantilly lace over cloth of silver. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations, and her veil was fastened with a fillet of orange blossoms. Bride and groom were unattended, but Everett Hoyt, of Salem, acted as best man. Throughout the evening a reception was held from eight to half-past ten, with Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Rev. and Mrs. Haines in the receiving line with Dr. and Mrs. Haines. At the close of the reception the bride and groom left at once for Fort Moultrie, S.C., where Dr. Haines is now stationed. He has been assigned to duty in the Philippines, and with Mrs. Haines will sail from San Francisco May 5. The floral decorations of the house were of white carnations, asparagus fern and pale green ribbons, the scheme being original and very beautiful.

A collation was served during the reception hours. Dr. and Mrs. Haines were the recipients of many beautiful gifts, but many of those given the bride were mostly in the form of jewelry and other personal articles, as only light housekeeping will be attempted in the Philippines, and gifts were made with this thought in mind. The bride has lived in Chelsea all of her life, graduating from the high school. She is a member of the Chelsea Woman's Club, and very active in the social life of the young people of the city. Dr. Haines was educated in the Chelsea schools, being a graduate of the high school and of the medical school of Boston University.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Penhallegon, of Decatur, Ill., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jessie Reeves, to Lieut. Harry B. Crea, 23d U.S. Inf.

Lieut. Clifford Lee Corbin, Coast Art., U.S.A., obtained a license in the City Hall, New York, April 7, to marry Miss Sweeney, daughter of Mr. Charles Sweeney, a mining engineer, of Spokane, Wash., who lives in the Athorp Apartments. Lieutenant Corbin is a son of Dr. Lee Corbin, of Dayton, Ohio, and a nephew of the late Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. The marriage will take place on April 12 at Mr. Sweeney's home.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Brooks, of Washington, D.C., and Asst. Surg. Lucius Johnson, U.S.N., will take place in that city on Tuesday, May 17. Mr. Brooks was formerly an officer in the U.S. Army.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of the late Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., has sent out cards for the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth Pinckney, to Lieut. Roscoe Franklin Dillen, U.S.N., on Wednesday, April 20, at twelve o'clock, at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Florence M. Lewis were married in Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1910.

RECENT DEATHS.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Van Arsdeall Andruss, U.S.A., retired, a gallant veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 3, 1910, after a long illness. He was born in New Jersey Dec. 18, 1839, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., promoted second lieutenant and assigned to the 1st Artillery June 13, 1864. He took part in the siege and operations before Petersburg, July, 1864, to April, 1866, being engaged as assistant at Ordnance Depot. He participated, in command of a troop of the 5th Cavalry, in a raid against guerrillas to Cabin Point; action of Hatcher's Run and capture of Petersburg entrenchments April 2, 1865. He took part in the pursuit of the insurgent army, the action near Appomattox and the capitulation at the latter place April 9, 1865. He received the brevet of first lieutenant April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Petersburg, Va., and the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign ending with the surrender of the rebel army of northern Virginia. After serving on frontier duty at Brazos Santiago, Tex., he was subsequently on duty at various posts. During the war with Spain he was in command of the defenses of the Delaware, and after the war was on mustering out duty. He served in the 1st Artillery until Feb. 28, 1898, when he was promoted major, 4th Artillery, and in January, 1901, he was promoted lieutenant colonel and was on the unassigned list. He was promoted colonel in the Artillery Corps Sept. 23, 1901; was retired at his own request April 1, 1902, after forty years' service, and was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904. A son, Lieut. Malcolm P. Andruss, Coast Art., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Michie, N.Y., survives him.

Capt. Ralph E. Gambell, U.S.A., died March 26, 1910, at the home of his father-in-law, Capt. Elias Horton, in East Main street, Mansfield, Pa. Death was due to heart trouble, developed from tuberculosis, contracted in the military Service, and while stationed in San Juan, Porto Rico, in command of Company B, Porto Rico Regiment. He was forty-three years old, and is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter. The body was taken to Wellsboro, the former home of Captain Gambell, and the funeral was held from the Wellsboro Presbyterian Church and the burial was in the Wellsboro Cemetery. Captain Gambell was born in Delmar Nov. 26, 1867. After leaving high school he read law for a time in the office of the Hon. Henry M. Foote, and later he acted as reporter for various newspapers. He spent a great deal of his time, however, in studying military tactics, and became military instructor at the Harford Orphan School, in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa., without previous military training. When the Spanish-American War broke out he became instrumental in raising Company K of the 5th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as first lieutenant on July 11, 1898. Two days later he was married to Miss Helen Horton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Elias Horton, of Mansfield, Pa., and on the following day the regiment departed for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and in less than a month Lieutenant Gambell became Captain Gambell. He was commissioned on Oct. 19 as second lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry stationed at San Juan. On Dec. 1, 1901, he was promoted to the first lieutenantcy, and on July 1, 1904, he became captain, and was given command of the fortress at San Juan, known as El Morro. In 1909 he was compelled to return to the United States because of poor health, and was sent to the government hospital at Bayard, N.M. He remained there for some time and then returned to the East in better health. Last winter he was examined by an Army Medical Board, who recommended that he be retired on March 31, 1910.

The death of Miss Mary Tuthill Kent occurred at Madison Barracks, N.Y., 3 a.m., March 30, 1910, at the home of her niece, Mrs. C. H. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, 24th U.S. Inf. Miss Kent was a daughter of the late Rodolphus Kent and sister of Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.A., retired. At the time of her death she was in the seventy-ninth year of her age. The interment was at West Point, N.Y., Friday, April 1, in General Kent's plot in the post cemetery, the commitment services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Travers, the post chaplain. Miss Kent made her home with her brother, General Kent, from 1888 to 1903, and since that time with her niece, Mrs. C. H. Miller, and during that time made many friends in the Army, to whom she peculiarly endeared herself by her gentle manner and Christian character.

Mrs. Ethel Eugenia Williams, twenty-eight years old, wife of Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, U.S.A., and daughter of J. A. Edson, of Kansas City, Mo., president of

the Kansas City Southern Railroad, died in a hospital in El Paso, Tex., March 28, 1910. Mrs. Williams three months ago contracted typhoid fever. She went to Castle Hot Springs to recuperate, and there was stricken with the fatal relapse. Her mother joined her Feb. 14 and took her to El Paso. The father followed two weeks later. She is survived by her husband, a son three years old, her parents, a brother, Edward G. Edson, of Beaumont, Tex., and a sister, Miss Geraldine Edson.

Post Q.M. Sergt. N. Cahn, U.S.A., retired, died on April 4, 1910, at Richmond, Va.

Frank Woodbury Kimball, father of Ensign Lucian F. Kimball, U.S.N., died March 28, 1910, at the Memorial Hospital, Brattleboro, Vt., of cancer of the stomach, after an illness of two months. Mr. Kimball was born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25, 1860, and after leaving high school entered the employ of an organ-tuner in Boston as an apprentice, and remained with his first employer until twenty-four years ago. About ten years ago Mr. Kimball was placed in charge of the tuning department of the Estey Organ shops. He married, Nov. 26, 1883, Lucia Rollins, who survives him, as does one son, Ensign Lucian F. Kimball, U.S.N., and two daughters, Blanche L. and Lila R. Kimball, of Brattleboro. Mr. Kimball was an active member of Brattleboro Lodge, F. and A.M., and of the Vermont Wheel Club. "Mr. Kimball," writes a correspondent, "was a skilled and conscientious employee of the concern which he had been with so many years, and though of a retiring disposition was keenly interested in current events, and kept himself in touch with the world's happenings. Personally he was a man of extremely likeable nature and had a wide circle of friends."

Gen. Samuel J. Gallagher, formerly adjutant general of Maine under Governors Robie, Bodwell and Marble, died April 4, 1910, at the Soldiers' Home, in Chelsea, Mass. His death was due to a shock of paralysis. General Gallagher was born in Calais, and during the Civil War served in the 14th Maine Regiment, having attained the rank of first lieutenant. After the war he was secretary to Congressman Charles F. Boutwell. For ten years he was commissary of subsistence and quartermaster at the Eastern branch home of the disabled veteran soldiers at Togus, Me. He was admitted to the Chelsea home Oct. 22 of last year.

Chief Btsn. John C. Thompson, U.S.N., retired, who died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 6, 1910, was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 10, 1830. He was given an acting appointment as a boatswain in the Navy on Aug. 28, 1874, after having served through several successive enlistments during the period from March 4, 1843, to Dec. 10, 1868, and as an acting master's mate during the Civil War. He served as boatswain in the Vermont, Colorado, Tuscarora and Portsmouth. Warranted a boatswain Oct. 25, 1876, and served in the Colorado, Adams, navy yard, League Island, Pa., and navy yard, New York, N.Y. He was transferred to the retired list on account of age on Oct. 8, 1892. Subsequent to retirement he served on the Vermont, upon which duty he was employed during the Spanish-American War until Aug. 20, 1898, when he was detached and ordered home. He has performed no active duty since that date. Chief Boatswain Thompson was advanced to the grade of chief boatswain on the retired list in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, on account of the Civil War service noted above. Mr. Thompson, who served sixty-one years in the United States Navy, was a veteran of three wars and a member of the relief expedition sent into the Arctic in 1855 to find Dr. Elisha Kent Kane and his men, who had gone north two years before to seek Sir John Franklin, died April 6, 1910, of general debility, at his home, No. 63 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Mr. Thompson joined the Navy when sixteen years old. When the second Grinnell expedition, despatched to the north in 1853, in the Advance, under Dr. Kane, sent back no word after two open seasons, two relief ships were ordered north—the Release under Captain Haristene and the Arctic under Lieutenant Simms. Mr. Thompson volunteered his services, and went as one of the crew of the Arctic. For his services he received a medal from Queen Victoria.

Mr. J. A. V. Peterson, late regimental sergeant major, 7th U.S. Cav., died at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., March 28.

Mr. Roy Shumaker, for the past several years clerk to the commandant, New York Navy Yard, and favorably known to officers of the naval service, died at his home on Orient Way, Rutherford, N.J., April 6, 1910, after a ten days' illness of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and small son.

DEATH OF CAPT. THOMAS CARL, P.C.

The untimely death at Manila of Capt. Thomas Carl, of the Philippine Constabulary, was a shock to his many friends. His splendid career as a soldier and an officer deserves more than a passing notice.

The writer first met Captain Carl in 1905, when he was first sergeant of Company C, 9th U.S. Infantry. He had previously served most creditably about ten years in the Regular Army. In his constant and zealous devotion to his duties he was the embodiment of justice, kindness and efficiency. He was respected and admired by officers and men of his old regiment; and, it is said, that when known that he was an applicant for the position of regimental quartermaster sergeant he had no competitors.

The writer selected him as quartermaster of the 10th "Immuners" in May, 1898. He was an oracle to this new regiment, and he met his onerous duties and difficult responsibilities with conspicuous ability and marked success. He afterward served as an officer in the then Colonel Thompson's Volunteer Regiment in the Philippines, and won his promotion there by hard work and recognized worth. Though his record was of the very best, as shown by the highest voluntary commendation from his commanding officers, yet his merits were ignored by the authorities until brought to the attention of General Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau, who promptly gave him deserved recognition by having him appointed to the Philippine Constabulary about 1902, where by his devoted service he attained the grade of captain in due course.

The Manila papers justly state that "Captain Carl was considered one of the best officers in the Corps, and was much esteemed by his brother officers."

The surviving members of the 9th Infantry of the '90's will ever revere the memory of this ideal soldier, whose example was in all respects worthy of emulation by every good soldier.

J. M. LEE, Major Gen., U.S.A., retired
(late Capt. Co. C, 9th Inf.).

San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1910.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. Comdr. M. M. Taylor, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Petrel.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th U.S. Inf., at Denver, Colo., March 29, 1910.

The twentieth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held at Mobile, Ala., April 26, 27 and 28, 1910.

A son, William Howard Weed, was born to the wife of Capt. Frank W. Weed, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y., March 29.

Lieut. and Mrs. Julian P. Willcox, U.S.N., were in New York city this week from Washington, D.C., for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth S. Rogers and Lieut. Henry Sheldon Green, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Louette F. Smith received a divorce at Reno, Nev., April 1, from Capt. James W. Smith, Surg., U.S.A., stationed in the Philippines, on the ground of desertion. The couple were married in Cassville, Wis., in June, 1890. They have no children.

Miss Edith E. Spencer, daughter of Major James H. Spencer, U.S.A., retired, sailed for Europe on March 23, 1910, on the Cunarder Lusitania. Traveling with her is a cousin, Miss Marie Barber, of Ross, Cal. Their address will be 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris, care of American Students' Club.

Lieut. H. E. Mann, 12th U.S. Cav., with his wife and daughter, is visiting relatives in Owensboro, Ky. Lieutenant Mann was recently promoted from the 7th to the 12th Cavalry, and will remain on temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and will take the next year's course at the Mounted Service School.

Among those present at the banquet given in honor of Dr. William H. Welch, president-elect of the American Medical Association, at the Hotel Belvidere, Baltimore, April 3, were Gen. Leonard Wood, Surgeon General Torney, Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General Stokes, Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, Col. W. D. McCaw, Med. Insp. Henry G. Beyer, Major F. E. Russell, Capt. M. A. De Laney and Surgeon General Wyman.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis entertained at bridge at their apartment in the Don Carlos, Washington, D.C., April 5, in honor of Comdr. Clarence A. Carr, U.S.N., and Mrs. Carr. The other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Knapp, Mrs. Harry Staley, of Philadelphia; Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph P. Craft, Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Pryor and Mrs. George A. Vroom, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Davis's mother.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery; Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Chief of the Engineer Corps; and Capt. Stanley Embick, of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., who went to Panama in connection with locating the fortifications which will guard the approaches to and the route of the Panama Canal, returned to the United States April 1 from the Isthmus on the steamer Ancon, which arrived at New York.

The will of Mrs. Florence B. Slocum, wife of Major Herbert J. Slocum, U.S.A., who was killed in an automobile accident in Washington on March 23, was filed at White Plains, N.Y., April 2. It disposes of an estate valued, it is said, at close to \$200,000. Major Slocum, who is a nephew of the late Russell Sage, inherits the two summer camps owned by his wife, Camp Garryowen and Camp Comfort, in the Adirondacks. Upon his death Camp Garryowen is inherited by Mrs. Slocum's son Herbert, and Camp Comfort goes to her other son, Miles Standish Slocum.

Miss Beatrice Ayer, whose engagement to Lieutenant Patton, 15th Cav., U.S.A., has just been announced, was frequently the guest of Miss Grace Allen, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, when the family lived in Washington, D.C., on Jefferson place, and more latterly on P street. Gen. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen now make their home at Asheville, N.C., which place they selected on account of Miss Allen's health. She has, however, almost completely recovered, and enjoys a participation now and then in the pleasant social life of that town, where so many Northerners have their winter homes.

A few of the survivors of the old 10th U.S. Infantry, as it existed in the seventies, have sent a small Easter offering to the little mission church at Fort McKavett, Tex., now abandoned, where the regiment was stationed for seven years. This is in memory of the happy days spent at that post during those years. The regiment was under command of Col. H. B. Clitz, and other officers then serving with it included Lieut. Col. A. McD. Cook, Major T. M. Anderson, Capt. R. H. Hall, F. E. Lacey, E. G. Bush, 1st Lieut. C. L. Davis, J. T. Kirkman, F. E. Olmstead, 2d Lieut. W. T. Duggan, C. S. Burbank and H. B. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Henry S. Grove, Mrs. William S. Lloyd, Mrs. Denegre, Mrs. John Holton, Mrs. Elwell, Mrs. William S. Robinson, Mrs. Henry Beatty, Mrs. H. C. Mustin, Mrs. Hoffacker, Mrs. A. G. Hetherington, Mrs. F. A. Dudley and Mrs. John Welsh Croskey were among the receiving party for the reception and dinner given at the annual convention of the Navy League, held in Philadelphia, Pa., at the Bellevue-Stratford, on April 8. About 400 invitations were sent out. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer were guests of former Ambassador and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower during their stay. The committee on arrangements included Gen. Horace Porter, Charlemagne Tower, Dr. John Welsh Croskey, Louis Osborne, Henry H. Ward, William S. Lloyd and Mr. J. Hazeltine Carstairs.

Major John S. Parke, U.S.A., with his family, was at the Hotel Bedford, in Paris, France, on March 23 last, on his way back to America from the Philippine Islands. The Paris edition of the New York Herald, in referring to his visit, says: "During the journey Major Parke had an interesting, not to say an adventurous, time. In the China Sea he rescued three American soldiers who had been blown out to sea from Manila Bay in a small gasoline launch and had been two days without food or water. 'In Siam,' Major Parke told a Herald correspondent yesterday, 'I was received in audience by King Chulalongkorn, having been commissioned by the Manila Carnival Association to present the Siamese monarch with an invitation to visit the carnival. While in Bangkok I was treated with the highest consideration, an officer of the Siamese army being detailed to accompany me on my visits to the royal military academies, of which there are two in Bangkok. King Chulalongkorn also sent a personal greeting of good-will and friendship to President Taft.' Major Parke leaves Paris for America, with his family, in a few days."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Edward B. Cole, U.S.M.C., at Manila, P.I., Feb. 17, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., and wife are spending a honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. W. C. Dawson, U.S.M.C., at Berkeley, Cal., March 20.

Lieut. H. M. Cohen, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cohen were in New York city this week.

Second Lieutenant Castleman left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 31, for a short stay in New York city.

A son, William Ancrum, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William Ancrum at Portsmouth, Va., on March 22, 1910.

A son, George Bernard Dany, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. George Dany, Phil. Scouts, at Tagabiran, Samar, P.I., Feb. 17, 1910.

Among those elected to membership in the Century Club, New York, at its monthly meeting, April 2, was Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson gave a luncheon for Miss Harriet Anderson in Washington, D.C., April 3, at which the guests included Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., retired.

Major J. W. Heard, U.S.A., has joined his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Heard and family are staying at the Coolidge, on Sewell avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Miss Anne M. Kress, daughter of Brig. Gen. J. A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kress, is visiting Brig. Gen. J. C. Muhlenberg, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Muhlenberg, of Washington, D.C.

First Lieutenant Mills, Med. Res. Corps, has arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will relieve Capt. J. A. Heysinger, who goes to the Philippines on the May 5 transport for a two years' tour of duty.

It was recently stated that Charles W. Foster, a successful Army boy, who has just entered West Point, was a relative of Lieut. Col. C. W. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Charles Watson Foster is a son of Major Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., having also many other Army connections.

A round of entertainments is being given for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., who are soon to leave, much to the regret of the Army, Navy and cottage colonies.

A daughter was born to Mrs. F. V. McNair, wife of Lieut. F. V. McNair, U.S.N., on March 22, 1910, at Baltimore, Md. Lieutenant McNair is in command of the First Division of Submarines, with headquarters on the Cuttlefish.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ira A. Smith and Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. James A. Doyle, will sail on the transport Sherman April 5 for Manila, P.I. Lieutenant Smith having transferred to the 12th Infantry, now stationed at Fort William McKinley.

Among the guests at an informal dinner given by the Swedish Minister, Mr. Herman de Lagercrantz, and Mrs. Lagercrantz, at Washington, D.C., April 1, were Mr. A. Rustin Bey, Chargé d'Affaires, Turkish Embassy, and 1st Lieut. William M. Colvin, Coast Art. Corps.

Mrs. Marquart, wife of Capt. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., met with a very painful accident last Wednesday morning. Mrs. Marquart, while running down a deep ravine to gather wild flowers, fell, spraining both ankles and her left arm.

Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N., leaves Mare Island, Cal., early this month for New York. Chaplain and Mrs. J. B. Frazier, U.S.N., who are at present residing on board the receiving ship Independence, it is expected, will move into the quarters vacated by Chaplain and Mrs. McAlister.

Comdr. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., on duty on the Detroit, has been selected as American Naval Attaché to the American Embassy at Tokio, in place of Capt. J. H. Sears. Comdr. John F. Luby, at present equipment officer at the Boston Navy Yard, will succeed to the command of the Detroit.

Miss Nicola Greeley Smith, granddaughter of the late Horace Greeley and a widely known writer, was married at Greenwich, Conn., April 1, 1910, to Mr. Andrew W. Ford, of the staff of the New York Evening Telegram. The witnesses were Mrs. Bearss, wife of Capt. H. J. Bearss, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Frederick W. Lyon, proprietor of the Greenwich News.

Among the guests at a dinner party in Washington, D.C., April 3, in honor of Miss Katherine Anderson, niece of Mrs. Taft, who is the guest of Miss Harriet Southerland, were Major George O. Squier, U.S.A., P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliffe, U.S.N., Lieut. John C. Fremont, jr., U.S.N., and Lieut. Edward T. Constain, U.S.N.

Mrs. Brady Green Ruttenutter, wife of Lieutenant Ruttenutter, of Vancouver Barracks, gave a bridal dinner March 26 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, who have recently arrived in the garrison. Besides the guests of honor were Colonel McGunagle, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of New York; Capt. and Mrs. Olfey, Miss Shields and Lieutenant Ulio. The decorations were in keeping with the season, consisting of Easter lilies and tulips.

The U.S. Army is going to be represented by an exhibit at the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, Sept. 17 to 24 next. Comdr. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., expects to have something to show at the Madison Square Garden exhibit that will be at once instructive and interesting to people who love good food well prepared. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., will have charge of the exhibit.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Rear Admiral Clover, U.S.N., gave a delightful dance in Washington, D.C., March 31, in honor of her youngest daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover. About seventy of the younger set, who have been so entertained since their return from the various colleges, etc., made up the company. Mrs. Clover wore a handsome gown of green satin, and Miss Beatrice was exceedingly attractive in a gown of white chiffon trimmed with tiny pink roses.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., lectured in Chicago, Ill., April 1, on his discovery of the North Pole. While at the University Club Mr. Peary said: "My field work as an explorer is over. If ever I go north again it will be on a vacation trip and will extend no further than the Cape Cod-Whale Sound region, at about 70 degrees north latitude. In this region, I believe, is a great field of sport. There are walrus, caribou, polar bears and birds of all descriptions—an ideal sportsman's paradise."

Mrs. Henry Todd, jr., wife of Major Todd, C.A.C., U.S.A., is visiting her mother in Philadelphia, Pa.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. David J. Craigie, U.S.A., are at the Traymore, Atlantic City, N.J., for a short stay.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., is visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Belle Heath, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. James B. Dillard, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Chaplain S. M. Lutz, U.S.A., at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1910.

Gen. David J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie are guests at Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N.J., for the early spring.

A son, Joseph Wallace Oman, jr., was born to the wife of Comdr. Joseph Wallace Oman, U.S.N., at New York city April 6.

Col. William T. Wood, U.S.A., recently assigned to the 19th Infantry, will go abroad on a four months' leave, which commences April 19.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, of the British army, landed at San Francisco, Cal., April 7, from the steamer Mariposa from Australia, en route to Canada.

A son, Samuel Wilson Widdifield, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Samuel W. Widdifield, 8th U.S. Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 30.

Vice Admiral Sir Percy Scott, British Navy, accompanied by Captain Sowerby, British Naval Attaché in Washington, called on Secretary Meyer April 8.

Mrs. Roscoe Davis, wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Davis, U.S.N., has sent out cards for a bridge party in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Staley, on April 9, at three o'clock.

Mrs. Jayne, wife of Capt. Joseph S. Jayne, U.S.N., and her two children are now with Mrs. Jayne's sisters, the Misses Eastman, on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., who has been on duty in command of the Milwaukee, has been ordered to command the Wheeling. Lieut. G. T. Pettengill will be his executive officer.

Upon the invitation of Prince Tsai Tao, of China, Capt. H. R. Lemly, U.S.A., retired, who has been at Tientsin, accompanies the Chinese mission to Japan and the United States.

Mrs. Spear, the mother of Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., and his sister, Mrs. Stoltzenberg, have cards out for Friday, April 15, at their apartment at the Dresden, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Elliott, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Lieutenant Henderson, U.S.N., at her Twenty-third street home, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Middleton Elliott, wife of Dr. Elliott, U.S.N., was hostess at an afternoon bridge party of five tables on Friday, April 1, at her Le Roy place residence, in Washington, D.C.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Capt. Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A., is the house guest of Miss Elizabeth Kibbey, at her Massachusetts avenue residence, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., will be ushers at the wedding in Washington, D.C., April 16, of Miss Katherine Clabaugh to Mr. George Beale Bloomer.

Miss Angelica Remy, daughter of Rear Admiral George C. Remy, U.S.N., retired, who has spent the past month visiting in Burlington, Iowa, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Todd, widow of the late Prof. Henry D. Todd, U.S.N., who spent several weeks in Baltimore, Md., has returned to Washington, D.C., and will be at the Westminster for the remainder of the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., will sail for Europe on April 16, taking the Mediterranean route, and expect to be absent till the fall. Their address while abroad will be Care of Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France.

Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham, wife of General Bingham, U.S.A., was in Washington, D.C., April 7, to select a house in which she and her husband will live. It is not the plan of General Bingham to go permanently to Washington. It is said, until next fall.

Major J. F. R. Landis, 15th U.S. Cav., Military Attaché at the American Embassy, Rome, Italy, was among the guests at the dinner at the palace given by the King of Italy in honor of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt on April 6 at Rome.

Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, wife of Captain Cullen, 2d U.S. Cav., will entertain her aunt, Mrs. A. A. Hurd, of Topeka, Kas., at the Hotel Normandie, San Francisco, Cal., during the absence of Captain Cullen at Fort Riley. Mrs. Hurd's husband is attorney for the Santa Fé system.

Mrs. F. R. Curtis entertained twenty-two guests at bridge and tea Tuesday, April 6, at Fort Leavenworth. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Peyton G. Clark, Mrs. Everett D. Barlow and Mrs. R. C. Hand. First prize was awarded to Miss Jeunet, house guest, sister of Lieut. E. A. Jeunet; second prize to Mrs. P. G. Clark.

President Taft has appointed the Rev. Father Charles Warren Currier, Ph.D., of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, to represent the United States, the Smithsonian Institution and the Catholic University of America at the International Congress of Americanists, which will be held May 16 at Buenos Ayres in connection with the hundredth anniversary celebration of the Argentine Republic.

Pope Pius X. has conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on the Rev. John P. Chidwick, president of St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, and a former chaplain in the Navy. After retiring from the Navy Father Chidwick was assigned to the pastorate of St. Ambrose's Church, in West Fifty-fourth street, where he remained until last September, when Archbishop Farley made him president of the seminary at Dunwoodie.

State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, of Westchester county, New York, is a candidate for appointment as Surveyor of the Port of New York, in the place of James S. Clarkson, whose term will expire on April 17. Senator Wainwright, who was formerly lieutenant colonel of the 12th N.G.N.Y., is known as a gentleman of high attainments and administrative abilities. He was among those who voted to convict Senator Aldis in the recent unpleasantness at Albany. Politically he is identified with William L. Ward, of Port Chester, Republican National Committeeman for New York.

Plans are being perfected for a dinner to be given by the workmen at the navy yard in Brooklyn on the evening following the launching of the battleship Florida,

which will take place on May 14. As President Taft, Secretary Meyer, of the Navy Department; Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, and many other prominent men will be present at the launching, it is expected that they will attend the dinner, which will be given in the banquet hall of the Mosque, at Nostrand avenue and Herkimer street, the headquarters of Kismet Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.

The last hop of the season was given at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Friday evening, April 1. Col. and Mrs. William J. Barden, U.S.A., received the guests, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. William D. Connor, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., Miss Katharine Crane, Miss Alice Downing, Miss Elizabeth Kibbey, Miss Margaret Michie, Lieut. Charles Rockwell, U.S.A., Lieut. Charles S. Hall, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Gould Lincoln, Miss Julia Heyl, Miss Elizabeth Howry, Miss Margaret Worthington, Mr. Orville Ecker, Mr. Constantine Chase, Mr. Peachy Spencer, Lieut. Roger G. Alexander, U.S.A., Lieut. Glen. E. Edgerton, U.S.A.

Mrs. Will B. Cowin was hostess on April 6 at a one o'clock luncheon at the Omaha Club, Omaha, Neb., in compliment to Madam la Comtesse d'Azevedo de Silva, of Paris, France. Yellow jonquils and narcissus formed the centerpiece for the table, and bouquets of white roses were at each place. Hand-painted cards marked the places of La Comtesse d'Azevedo de Silva, Mesdames Arthur Crittenden Smith, Charles Offutt, Charles T. Kountze, Luther L. Kountze, Osmond T. Eastman, Chase Kennedy, Ella Squires, Henry W. Yates, Knight White, J. H. N. Patrick, Misses Jessie Millar, Bessie Yates, Pauline Burke and the hostess. Mrs. Will Cowin is the wife of Capt. W. B. Cowin, 8th U.S. Cav., and is now on a visit to Captain Cowin's parents at Omaha, Neb.

William Henry Corbusier, jr., the infant son of Major Philip Corbusier, U.S.A., commandant at State University of Kentucky, and Mrs. Corbusier, was christened at Lexington, Ky., March 30. Rev. William T. Capers, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, conducted the ceremony, and the godmothers and godfathers for the handsome baby are Mrs. Charles D. Jacob, of Louisville; Miss Jennie Scott Greene, of Falls-of-Rough; Col. William Henry Corbusier, U.S.A., the grandfather, for whom the little boy is named, and Dr. F. O. Young. The pretty and impressive ceremony took place in the presence of several relatives and friends, and the baby's christening robe was of white embroidery and lace.

The officers of the Second Naval Defense District, at Newport, R.I., on the night of April 1 gave their last dance of the season at the War College. Three hundred persons were present. They were received by Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers; Mrs. Hourigan, wife of Comdr. P. W. Hourigan; Mrs. Bristol, wife of Comdr. Mark L. Bristol; Mrs. Byrnes, wife of Med. Inspr. James C. Byrnes, and Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Roy C. Smith, representing the Naval War College, the training and torpedo stations and the naval hospital. On the committee were Commander Hourigan, chairman; Asst. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright, jr., treasurer; Comdr. Frank Marble, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps, Major John H. Russell, Lieut. K. G. Masterman and Surg. George T. Smith, U.S.N.

The summer season for entertainments for the soldiers at Fort Sheridan was begun Tuesday evening, April 5, with a musical program by the 27th Infantry band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Savoca, with about 400 men in the audience. The intervals between the musical numbers were utilized by the post chaplain to exhibit moving pictures with a kinesiograph specially constructed for this service. Moving pictures of comical subjects, wrestling matches, travel and drama were shown. The chaplain announced a special summer season opening hop for the men for Saturday night, April 16; also that there would be another entertainment Tuesday, the 19th. Col. William L. Pitcher, the commanding officer, is having the electrical lights improved in the hall, so that the summer season hops, concerts and moving picture entertainments can be conducted with plenty of light. First Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths, the exchange officer, has placed one hundred excellent story books in the library for the men.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 6, 1910.

Major Herbert J. Slocum, I.G. Dept., visited the post on March 30. Col. Albert Todd left on the 5th for New London, for consultation with the Artillery district commander at Fort H. G. Wright, as to the Militia encampment. Col. John V. White will also visit Fort Wright and between Colonels Todd and White, and Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, commanding the New London District, the Organized Militia can count upon being well taken care of when they arrive on Fisher's Island. Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., has gone on leave for a month for a trip to the South.

The 87th Co., C.A.C., commanded by Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, celebrated its ninth anniversary last Monday by giving an informal smoker and lunch. The 87th was organized on April 5, 1901, by a transfer from the 81st Co., C.A.C., now at Fort Schuyler, and was designated as a mortar company; the 81st Co. was formerly Battery 3d, of the 7th Artillery. There is always an old soldiers' company in every post, and the 87th certainly contains many of the "old-timers"; and from letters received at the reunion it seems that members of the original company like to keep in touch. First Serg. "Al" Vogt, Serg. "Tom" Owings, Thomas Russell, Serg. Edward McHugh and Corp. Francis H. Quinn have been with the company for some time, but on the post last Monday were only three of the original old-timers who were with the 87th when organized. Others were represented by a host of postal cards and letters expressing regret at not being able to attend, but it was found that Sergs. James F. Hastee, Noyes J. Wilmott and civilian tailor Joe Carney were all that were left of the original crowd. The spirit seemed alive, however, as everyone present had something to say, and the remarks of those who knew the old 87th were fraught with kindly reminiscences of days gone by. Captain Masteller was present for a short time, and the cold punch and a chicken supper were followed by songs by Pvt. Milton Burrie, 114th Co., "Pop" Wickman, in ocarina music, assisted by the minstrel showmen, was generally conceded to be the dean of the assembly, and closed a very pleasant evening after a few recitations.

The 87th has had as its commanding officers Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., now an assistant in the Chief of Coast Artillery's office; Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, now at Fort Monroe, in the Quartermaster Department; Capt. William E. Cole, now post and constructing quartermaster at Fort Totten; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, now at Fort Monroe, and the present company commander, Captain Masteller.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Sheen were surprised with a little informal dinner, at which they were the guests on Sunday last. Miss Stockdale, sister of Mrs. Sheen, being the hostess. Little Henry Gordon Sheen, son of Capt. and Mrs. Sheen, with the age of about a year and a half resting on his manly shoulders, was conspicuously present.

To Capt. Frank W. Weed, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Weed was born a little boy on March 29, William Howell Weed. Capt. Harry L. Steele, 101st Co., C.A.C., expects his wife and family in a few days from Florida. Captain Steele joined the post from duty at Fort Dade, and as he had the reputation of fostering the best ball team in the state of Florida, the other

companies are looking to the 101st as a possible pennant winner. Major William L. Kenly, 5th P.A., accompanied by Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, Signal Corps, were visitors on Sunday and took dinner at the bachelors' mess. They arrived in Major Kenly's automobile, a forerunner of the hundreds who will take advantage of the beautiful roads and witness the Wednesday evening full dress parade at the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller entertained a part of the young people on the post on the evening of April 5 with a chafing dish party, the main feature of which was the Welsh rabbit. There were music and dancing and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., April 6, 1910.

The controversy with Oswego over the rates for water at this post has been settled by a reduction of the charge, now eight cents per 1,000 gallons. This will mean an expenditure of about \$1,200 by the post for water annually. The former charge was ten cents up to 1,200,000 gallons and eight cents per 1,000 gallons for water in excess of that quantity. It has been developed that the War Department had instructed Capt. W. L. Guthrie, C.E., to prepare estimates for a private water supply for Fort Ontario. The plan was to dig a large well on the lake shore back of the post at a cost of about \$7,000.

Major Blanton Winship, J.A., Dept. of the East, was at the post for several days last week. One of the daily newspapers has been printing sensational stories of an alleged disagreement between officers at the post. Col. William Paulding, 24th Inf., was here from Madison Barracks last week, and it was said he came to assist Major Winship in an inquiry. Both left Saturday.

Easter day was observed with a religious exercise, conducted under the auspices of Military Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias, of this post, held in the post gymnasium. The Rev. James L. Pinn, of Bethany Baptist church, Syracuse, preached an instructive discourse. The Christian Endeavor choir of the post rendered several selections, among them a quartette led by Private Hamilton, Hospital Corps.

The plans for the summer tour of the battalion are being discussed. It is expected that the companies will leave the post about July 20 and march to Pine Plains Camp, arriving there about Aug. 1, to remain for a month; going thence to the rifle range at Stony Point for practice and returning to the post Oct. 10.

The fine weather has called out the baseball players and the teams are fast rounding into shape. The first game was played last Thursday, won by Co. E over Co. F, 22 to 9. The first Sunday game was played on April 3, the Rowan Stars opposing Co. E, which was again victorious, 14 to 8. Johnny Ford, a former trooper in the 12th Cavalry, who pitched many games in the Philippines, twirled a part of the game for the Oswego team, that city being his home.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Paxton, post commandant, who has been absent on three months' leave in the West, returned on April 5. Lieut. E. P. Thompson and family have returned from Omaha, where they have been for some time. Mrs. Thompson was ill for some weeks, but is now recovered. Lieutenant Thompson will relieve Lieutenant Williams as adjutant. Lieutenant Matile left on the 4th for Washington, to be absent ten days. Lieutenants Mayes and Williams attended a dinner of the Norwich University alumni, held in New York city on March 25.

A daughter arrived at the home of Capt. Robert H. Peck a few days ago. Both mother and child are doing well. Many hundred shade trees are being planted at the post and will greatly beautify this already beautiful spot.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 5, 1910.

The hotels in this vicinity are crowded with wives, sweethearts, fathers, mothers and friends from everywhere to be near the officers and men of the fleet when they anchor in the Roads Saturday until Monday. The past few days have been very gay at Fort Monroe and in Norfolk.

Mdsn. Carl T. Osburn entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Mississippi Sunday evening for Miss Elizabeth Scott, Miss Bessie Scott, Miss Elsie Waldrop, Mr. and Mrs. Neal Stuart and the waiter-officers. Mrs. Arthur Franklin Huntington entertained Monday afternoon at Mrs. Andrew Brown's residence at bridge. Her guests were Mrs. John G. Quinby, Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. John Urquhart, Mrs. Price, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Edward L. Beach, Mrs. Frank Cook, Mrs. Fairfield, Mrs. McLanahan, Mrs. Loyd Freeman, Mrs. William M. Crose, Miss Helen Hughes and Miss Ethel Reynolds. Immediately after there was a musicale and tea, the following calling: Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Lloyd Starke, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. James Parker and Madame Zaslavsky.

The captain and officers of the U.S.S. Franklin entertained at a charming dance Tuesday evening. The guests were cordially received by Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Moses.

Much to the regret of many friends Med. Inspr. Isaac W. Kite has been detached from the yard and retired. Med. Inspr. C. T. Hibbett, his relief, has arrived and, with Miss Alice Hibbett, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash in Portsmouth temporarily. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach have moved into their home in the yard. Miss Katherine Quinby returned Thursday to Sweet Briar College, Va., after spending the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby. Mrs. Charles P. Shaw is visiting relatives in Washington. Lieut. John J. McCracken, attached to the U.S.S. Washington, Pacific Squadron, spent last week with his wife and little daughter at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. James Kiernan, in Norfolk. Mrs. Isaac Cabell Bogart joined her husband at Old Point Tuesday. Col. Littleton W. T. Waller left Saturday to attend a court-martial at Port Royal, S.C. Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, U.S.A., is the guest of friends in New York. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Moses have as their house guest at their home in the yard Miss McDonnell. Mrs. J. E. Luby is a guest at the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Mdsn. R. S. Robertson has returned from Cuba and is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, Woodland Heights. Mrs. William Frederick Halsey is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. A. Dobir, Bute street. Lieutenant Halsey has been ordered to the Franklin.

The fleet, which has been busily engaged taking on coal and needed supplies, left the Roads Monday for the Southern Drill Grounds, although it was densely foggy. As the targets under construction at the yard are not completed, the week will be devoted to tactical evolutions. Mdsn. John E. Iseman returned to his ship, the U.S.S. Montana, from a visit to friends in Washington. Mdsn. Cumming L. Lathrop was the guest of Mr. Samuel Pedrick in Portsmouth on Monday.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, April 6, 1910.

Mrs. Paine gave a charming bridge party of four tables on Wednesday afternoon. The prizes, very pretty fans, were won by Mrs. Littell and Mrs. Lynch. Tea was served later and a number of ladies of the garrison, in addition to the players, enjoyed Mrs. Paine's hospitality.

Col. W. E. Wood and family have left Governors Island and are living in Washington Square, preparatory to sailing on the 19th for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Colonel Wood is taking a leave of several months and will travel with Mrs. Wood and Miss Janet Wood in Europe during the summer, visiting also and traveling in India on their way to Manila. Colonel Wood will join his regiment, the 19th Infantry, at Camp Jossman, Philippines. Col. George F. Chase, who relieves Colonel Wood as chief inspector of the department, has arrived with Mrs. Chase and the Misses Chase. Major S. L. H. Slocum, Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, is visiting his brother, Major Herbert J. Slocum. Major Stephen Slocum leaves for Russia on the 19th, sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm with Colonel Wood.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has been unexpectedly appointed to

represent the Government at the approaching centenary function of the Argentine Republic and is to sail for Buenos Ayres, accompanied by Mrs. Wood, on April 9.

The Castle Band, which has been in existence for about five years, with occasional lapses due to release of its members from time to time, has been reorganized and is doing excellent work, with daily rehearsals.

The funeral of Sergt. August Winnefelde was held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. The singing of the congregation with band and organ accompaniment was very impressive. The death of Sergeant Winnefelde was due to asphyxiation. He had lately joined the 29th Infantry band and was considered one of the best clarinet players in the Service. His previous service as musician had been in the 11th C.A.C. band and in the German army.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith returned on the 3d, after a seven weeks' visit in Nassau, Bahamas.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 4, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McAndrew were "at home" on Thursday afternoon to the officers and ladies of the garrison. In the dining room the color scheme was red and green, red tulips forming the center flower piece. Mrs. Wright, in red-rose cloth, and Mrs. Matthews in blue silk, poured tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln's tea occurred on Tuesday for their guest, Miss Rowe. The orchestra was a pleasant addition, and spring blossoms and yellow jonquils were used throughout the rooms. Mrs. Kay and Mrs. Wright poured tea. Several out-of-garrison guests were present.

Lieut. Harrison C. Browne, C.A.C., left Saturday for duty at Fort Monroe. The Evening Bridge Club met on April 1 with Lieut. and Mrs. Ball. The day being April Fool's, the two highest scores were waived and the prizes awarded to those holding lowest scores. Mrs. Wright entertained informally at cards on Wednesday evening. Lieutenant Longacker's quarters are in quarantine. Mrs. Longacker and little Ray being ill with the measles. Mrs. George Saffarans came in from the hospital in Cincinnati Saturday morning.

Week before last the Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Wright carrying off the prize, a card table. Mrs. McAndrew entertained the club on Thursday afternoon. Three tables were playing. Miss Rowe, Mrs. Lincoln's guest, winning a pair of handsome hand embroidered, hemstitched, linen pillow covers.

Mrs. Peter Marquart is confined to her bed with a pair of sprained ankles. Lieut. and Mrs. Kay were guests at two o'clock dinner at Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew's Sunday. Mrs. and Miss Chamberlin were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews Friday. Miss Martha Sanford is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cullison this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Ball have a house guest for April. Lieutenant Kay has a four months' sick leave.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 4, 1910.

Saturday night Col. and Mrs. Mann were hosts at a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Chubb, who are on their way to the Presidio, Cal.; Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein and Lieutenants Wilson and Mudd. Tuesday night Major and Mrs. Straub entertained with a dinner, Capt. and Mrs. Mabee, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein and Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin. Friday night the officers, ladies and children of the post enjoyed roller skating in the gymnasium, after which the grown people proceeded to the Officers' Club, where they were entertained with dancing, billiards, pool and bridge, and light refreshments were served. Music was furnished by the post orchestra. Tuesday night a hop was given by the officers and ladies. Saturday evening Mrs. Miller, of St. Louis, entertained with a large dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, who were the only guests from the post.

Major and Mrs. Straub left Sunday for Buffalo, N.Y., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Straub's father, Gen. E. Van A. Andrus, who died Sunday morning. Thursday Lieut. J. T. Walker, C.A.C., left for Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin left for San Francisco, where Lieutenant Goodwin will be stationed for three months on temporary duty. Mrs. S. H. Ford is being visited by her mother, who arrived Saturday and expects to remain here a week.

Monday evening the post band gave the first open air concert for this summer in the bandstand. Friday night the command was turned out to extinguish a fire, which had broken out in the chimney of the 15th Company barracks.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., April 5, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell were called away quite unexpectedly owing to the serious illness of Lieutenant Campbell's mother, whose home is in Johnson City, Tenn. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stockton entertained delightfully at dinner for Colonel Harmon, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter. The district band gave a very fine Easter concert, the music being especially appropriate for the day and very well rendered. Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon finished his tour of inspection and left here Easter Sunday for Fort Mott, N.J. Mrs. H. W. T. Egin has returned from a ten days' Easter visit to her home near Washington, D.C. Mrs. Irvine, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. I. McKenney, has left for her home in Brooklyn. Mrs. McKenney spent a few days last week in Washington, and Lieutenant McKenney's mother, of Washington, is now guest of her son.

The ball given by the officers of the post on March 31 was considered by all present a grand success. The hall was beautifully decorated, the lights were arranged behind the flags on each side of the room giving a very pretty effect. Cozy corners were arranged to harmonize in color with the flags. A delicious supper was served, and dancing continued till one a.m. Besides the members of the garrison present, the guests were Major and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds and Lieutenant Hicks from Fort Mott; General Wilson and Miss Wilson of Wilmington, who were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Hunter; Misses Wagner, Van Dusen and Painter and Mrs. Painter, of Philadelphia, who were guests of Lieutenant Ashbridge; Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson and Miss Schaffer, of Delaware City, and Miss Sprole, of Philadelphia.

TAMPA NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., April 2, 1910.

Dr. J. W. Inches, who has been for some weeks a guest of Dr. Albert H. Eber, of Fort De Soto, has returned to his home. Mrs. H. T. Steele, of Fort Dade, is preparing to join Captain Steele at Fort Totten about the first week in April.

The friends of Pvt. Arthur S. Myers, 11th Co., C.A.C., and Mrs. Myers will be grieved to learn of the death of their infant, born at Fort Dade on March 23.

A handsome scarlet silk banner, with decorations of gilt, was presented to the 11th Co., C.A.C., of Fort Dade, at parade on Wednesday of this week for the athletic championship of Tampa Harbor.

Miss Nannie Hereford has been suffering the past few days from an attack of lumbago.

The officers and ladies of Fort Dade gave a hop in the post gymnasium on Friday evening. Punch was served at the hop and ice-cream and cake after the dancing at the quarters of the commanding officer. The guests present were: From Fort De Soto, Capt. and Mrs. Morel M. Mills and guest, Miss Webster; Dr. Albert Eber and guests, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence and Miss Fanny Lawrence of Tampa; Lieutenants O'Neill, Thompson and McKie. From Fort Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and guest, Major F. G. Mauldin; Mrs. H. L. Steele, Lieut. Basil G. Moon, Clarence Seybt, E. E. Bennett and J. H. Pirie and guests, Mrs. Storall and Miss Edith Stokes, of Tampa, and Miss Robinson, of Ken-

tucky; Dr. Robert Hereford and guests, Mr. Oliver, of New York, and Mrs. Lulette Gunby, of Tampa. Excellent music was furnished by Gourley's orchestra, of Tampa.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 3, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith will leave April 5 for Omaha to take command of the Department of Missouri. Mrs. Smith and Miss Eva Smith will join him later, and their departure will be greatly regretted. Capt. H. O. Newbold entertained at dinner Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Gilmore, Lieut. and Mrs. Lesley J. McNair, Miss Eva Smith and Major Devore.

Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn entertained at a christening party April 2, for their young son, James Robertson Van Horn. Rev. Dr. Rafter performed the ceremony, assisted by Chaplain Stull. A delicious buffet luncheon followed. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Capt. John W. Heavey, Capt. J. S. Battle, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Steever, Mrs. Shute, Major Devore, Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams, Lieut. and Mrs. Barzynski, Lieut. Richmond Smith, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Stull, Miss Eva Smith and Miss Fernandez, Lieutenants Dowell, Reardon and Connelly.

Mrs. Albert Gilmore was hostess at a bridge party during the week, the prizes being won by Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. William Masi. Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly were among the dinner hosts of the week. Mrs. Elizabeth Waring Keiffer, of Cheyenne, was hostess Thursday and again Saturday at five hundred and bridge. Her guests from the post were Mrs. Blatchford, Miss Earl Carnahan, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Ekridge, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Brunell, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Myer.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 4, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. George W. Reed, 7th Cav., to be major from April 1, 1910, vice Johnson, 8th Cav., retired.

First Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 2d Cav., to be captain from April 1, 1910, vice Reed, 7th Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 11th Inf., to be colonel from March 31, 1910, vice Hoyt, 25th Inf., who vacated his commission as colonel of Infantry on March 31, 1910, by accepting an appointment as brigadier general on that date.

Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 31, 1910, vice Evans, 11th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Homer N. Preston, 21st Inf., to be first lieutenant from March 29, 1910, vice Kumpke, 2d Inf., detailed in the Signal Corps on that date.

Major Samuel W. Miller, Infantry, unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from April 2, 1910, vice Abercrombie, 25th Inf., retired on that date.

Appointment in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Robert Elmer Jones, of Maryland, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from April 2, 1910.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 31, 1910.

Appointments in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenant, with rank from March 26, 1910: Maurice Benjamin Willett, Ohio, late midshipman, U.S.N.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from March 27, 1910: Belton O'Neill Kennedy, Penn.; Cary Robinson Wilson, Va.; John Herman Hood, D.C.; Richard Stearns Dodson, Va.; Carl Uno North, Mich.; Philip Minor Lungstedt, Md.; Joseph Fredrick Cottrell, Penn.; Edward Lathrop Dyer, Mass.; Wallace Longing Clay, N.Y.; Walter Lucas Clark, Vt.; Frederick Eustis Kingman, Ga.; Simon Willard Sperry, Cal.; Daniel Nanny Swan, Va.; Charles M. Steese, Penn.; Harry Wylie Stovall, Ga.; Richard Ferguson Cox, Cal.; Rex Chandler, Ind.; John Piersol McCaskey, Jr., at large; Edward Stuart Harrison, Va.

Promotion in the Army.

Chaplain.

Chaplain James W. Hillman, 16th Inf., to be chaplain, with the rank of major, from March 29, 1910.

S.O., APRIL 7, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months and fifteen days granted Capt. Charles B. Clark upon his relief from duty Military Academy.

Leave one month and fifteen days granted Capt. George H. McManus upon his relief from duty at Fort Banks.

Leave two months granted Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman.

First Lieut. Otis R. Cole detailed for general recruiting service; will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty.

Capt. James A. Cole is transferred from 6th Cav. to 9th Cav.

Capt. Fred E. Buchan from 9th Cav. to 6th.

Major Robert S. Woodson, found by retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability, is reinstated.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller is detailed as quartermaster for duty at the National Match for 1910. He will proceed to Columbus, O., and report in person to Col. Robert K. Evans.

Major George B. Duncan will report to C.O. Walter Reed General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

Leave two months granted Capt. Samuel D. Roskenbach.

G.O. 45, MARCH 28, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Sub-machine guns in the hands of troops under orders to change station will be inventoried by organization commanders to the post ordnance officer, to be held for the use of incoming organizations.

II.—Publishes an Executive Order describing the military reservation of Kaakaukukui Reef, at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

G.O. 47, MARCH 28, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—The 67th and 158th Co., C.A.C., having been relieved from duty at Fort Baker, Cal., and Fort Miley, Cal., respectively, are assigned to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

II.—1. Hereafter the officer assigned to the command of a machine-gun platoon will be accountable for the arms and equipments of the enlisted men composing the platoon.

2. Upon receipt of this order, officers commanding organizations of Cavalry or Infantry from which enlisted men are detailed to machine-gun platoons will transfer to the machine-gun platoon commander all ordnance and ordnance stores, including materials for cleaning and repairing the same, issued to them for the use of the members of such platoons.

3. Machine-gun platoon commanders by timely requisition will keep the members of their platoons properly armed and equipped.

4. When in the opinion of the post and regimental commanders the facilities of the post permit, the men of the machine-gun platoon will be quartered, messed, supplied, disciplined, drilled and instructed in all except small-arms target practice as an independent organization; the men to be carried on their proper organization rolls as on detached service, and the platoon commander to render all reports, returns and rolls required of a detachment.

5. In case the machine-gun platoon is thus treated as a separate organization, in garrison as well as in the field, the post commander is authorized to extend the provisions of Par. 29, Manual of Guard Duty, to include the machine-gun platoon, and the machine-gun platoon commander will receipt for all articles of quartermaster's supplies issued to the members of the platoon.

6. The provisions of any order or circular in conflict with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

III.—Describes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Bliss, Tex.

G.O. 48, MARCH 28, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 10, Par. 1233, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1233.

10. Ice:

To organizations of enlisted men, when practicable and where rations are issued in kind—

For each ration, 4 pounds, the maximum allowance to any organization or detachment of less than 100 men to be 100 pounds a day, and to organizations of 100 men or more to be 1 pound a day for each man.

To troops stationed north of the 37th parallel of north latitude and where from any cause it is impracticable to cut and store ice for their use, the allowance will be for seven months only, beginning April 1 and ending Oct. 31, except in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where during the remainder of the year one-half of such allowance may be issued, and in the state of California where the full allowance may be issued for the entire year.

To troops stationed south of the 37th parallel of north latitude the full allowance may be issued for the entire year.

At posts where it is practicable during the cold season to cut and store ice required, no issues of ice will be allowed from subsistence funds as long as such stored ice is available.

To the Subsistence Department for the preservation of subsistence stores—

Such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary.

When ice plants are operated by the Quartermaster's Department the issue of ice will be made by that department upon requisitions approved by the commanding officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 50, MARCH 30, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations: 1478 1-2. Officers and civilian employees of the Army should pay their indebtedness for hospital charges before leaving the hospital, or promptly at the end of every month if they then continue in the hospital.

If the hospital charges against an officer are not paid by the fifth day of the month immediately following that in which they were incurred, the commanding officer of the hospital will forward a statement of the indebtedness, through military channels, to the Surgeon General, for the action required by Par. 1328.

A civilian employee who is unable to pay his hospital charges at the prescribed time will give a certificate of his indebtedness, in triplicate, on Form 49A, Medical Department (marking one number "original," one "duplicate," and the third "triplicate"), to the commanding officer of the hospital, who will designate by indorsement thereon the officer to whom the amount of the indebtedness should be remitted, and will forward the original and duplicate at once through proper channels to the officer under whom the employee is serving, retaining the triplicate for his own files. The employing officer will refer the certificate to the paymaster or disbursing officer who is to pay the employee, and such paymaster or disbursing officer will deduct the amount of the indebtedness from the pay due, and will remit the amount so deducted to the officer designated to receive it. When an employee who is indebted for hospital charges dies before the indebtedness is settled, the commanding officer of the hospital will prepare an account thereof in duplicate certifying the same to be correct, and will forward one number to the employing officer for his information and guidance, and the second number, through the Surgeon General, to the Auditor for the War Department, retaining a copy for his own files.

Should a certificate of the indebtedness have been given previously all the numbers thereof will be assembled and forwarded with the account for the Auditor. Ordinarily the commanding officer of the hospital where the employee is cared for will be designated as the officer who is to receive the amount of the indebtedness. But when the hospital is about to be or has been closed the chief surgeon having jurisdiction over it should be designated to receive the remittance; or if the field army or independent division, or the territorial division or department, under which the charges were incurred, is about to be or has been disbanded or discontinued, then the Surgeon General should be so designated. The Surgeon General should also be designated to receive remittances for hospital service rendered in general hospitals which have been or are about to be closed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 52, APRIL 2, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is detailed as Chief of Staff, to take effect April 22, 1910, and upon his relief from the command of the Department of the East will proceed to Washington and assume the duties of the office of Chief of Staff on that date, relieving Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff.

II.—The following changes in the stations and duties of general officers are ordered, to take effect April 20, 1910, or as soon thereafter as practicable:

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of the East and will proceed at the proper time to Governors Island, New York, and assume command of the Department of the East.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of Dakota, and will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, Ill., and assume command of the Department of the Lakes.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., will proceed at the proper time to St. Paul, Minn., and assume command of the Department of Dakota.

III.—Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume command of the Department of the Missouri.

IV.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. Staff, at his own request, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, and from duty in Washington, D.C., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and assume command of the Department of California on or about Aug. 25, 1910, relieving Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., of that command.

G.O. 51, MARCH 31, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 472 1-2, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. III, G.O. 32, W.D., Feb. 25, 1910, is further amended to read as follows:

472 1-2. The insane of the military service in the Philippine Islands, except natives, will be sent by the commanding general, Philippines Division, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment in that hospital before action is taken in their cases in accordance with the provisions of Par. 469.

Insane natives of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico serving in the Army of the United States may, under authority from the Secretary of War, be sent to an asylum in the Philippine Islands, or to an asylum in Porto Rico, respectively.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 13, FEB. 15, 1910, DEPT. OF LUZON.

In accordance with instructions from Headquarters Philippines Division, the undersigned hereby, at six a.m., Feb. 16, 1910, relinquishes command of the troops of Camp Otis, Manila, and designates for the coming maneuvers. Any troops or guard left in camp upon the departure of the maneuver forces will remain under command of the department commander, Dept. of Luzon.

WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Commanding.

CIR. 10, MARCH 19, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes questions with regard to the Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual, 1909, presented to the War Department, together with the replies of the War Department. (See page 922 of our issue of April 2, under Cir. 4, Dept. of Lakes.)

CIR. 16, MARCH 12, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. The method of rendering courtesies prescribed in Paras. 394 and 395, Army Regulations, does not apply to public places, such as stores, theaters, railway or steamboat stations, and the like. When officers enter rooms in such places, in which there are enlisted men, the rules prescribed for saluting out of doors will govern.

II. Cir. No. 87, W.D., Dec. 21, 1907, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

A requisition for ordnance stores to replace stores that have not been condemned will not be submitted except in cases of emergency. When an emergency requisition is submitted the officer making it will certify as follows:

"None of the foregoing articles is asked for to replace other articles that are merely worn or unsightly."

The requisition will also be accompanied by a copy of an approved report of survey on the articles which it is desired to replace. The latter requirement will be construed as an exception to the provision of Par. 682, Army Regulations, which requires that "property of the second class will be submitted to an inspector without prior action of a surveying officer."

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 17, MARCH 19, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a list of depositaries for United States funds.

G.O. 38, MARCH 30, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 23d Infantry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, to Fort Bliss, Texas; the lieutenant colonel and the 1st Battalion, to Fort McIntosh, Texas; 3d Battalion, to Fort Clark, Texas.

G.O. 39, MARCH 31, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops A, D and K, 1st Cav., are designated for duty in the National Parks of California, for the purpose of protecting these parks from injury and depredation.

On or about April 15, 1910, Troops D and K, 1st Cav., under command of Capt. John W. Moore, 1st Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., march to the Yosemite National Park and establish a camp within its limits. Upon arrival at the park, Captain Moore will report his command to Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, for duty.

On or about May 1, 1910, Troop A, 1st Cav., under command of Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., march to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits. Immediately upon arrival in camp, detachment of this troop will be sent to the General Grant National Park for duty therein.

G.O. 37, MARCH 23, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

I.—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d F.A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is detailed as in charge of office of Inspector General of the department, at these headquarters, during the temporary absence of Major George Bell, jr., A.I.G., relieving 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp, in charge of that office.

II.—Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf., is detailed as acting adjutant general of the department, relieving Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Major, C.A.C. Act. Adj. Gen.

G.O. 39, MARCH 29, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Each company and troop commander in this department, immediately upon completion of target practice of their organization, will send to these headquarters a list of enlisted men having qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters or marksmen, with date of qualification. Special care will be taken that this information is correct and the names of the enlisted men correctly given, as these lists will form the basis of the order to be issued in connection with the increased pay to which these men, by reason of their qualification, are entitled.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

F. E. LACEY, Jr., Capt., 1st Inf., Act. Adj. Gen.

G.O. 26, MARCH 18, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

There will be camps of instruction for the officers of the Militia of Georgia, May 9 to 14, 1910, at Fort McPherson, Ga., for about one hundred and forty-four Infantry officers, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for about twenty-four Cavalry officers.

Post commanders are charged with the immediate supervision of the camps and instruction at their respective posts, using the means available at the posts, as to camp sites, classrooms and their equipment and other facilities for instruction, and for receiving the Militia officers, including the transportation at the posts of their baggage, tentage, mess outfits and supplies.

The instruction will be practical so far as the nature of the subjects admits.

The course of instruction is as directed in G.O. 4, W.D., 1910.

Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, is detailed as instructor in military law at the camp of instruction at Fort McPherson, Ga.

The following named officers are detailed as instructors and will be assigned to duties by their respective post commanders:

At Fort McPherson: Major David Baker, M.C.; Capt. Matthews Crowley, 17th Inf.; Benjamin F. Hardaway, C.S., 17th Inf.; Preston Brown, 17th Inf.; Robert O. Van Horn, 17th Inf.; Adolphe Huguet, 17th Inf.; and John W. Wright, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. William R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., Leo A. Dewey, 17th Inf., Thorne Strayer, 17th Inf., Claire R. Bennett, 17th Inf., Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., Walter Whitney, M.R.C., and Eugene G. Northington, M.R.C.; 2d Lieuts. Frederick J. Ostermann, 17th Inf., and William A. Gano, 17th Inf.

At Fort Oglethorpe: Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C.; Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav.; Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.; Powell Clayton, jr., 11th Cav.; Herbert A. White, 11th Cav.; James F. McKinley, 11th Cav.; and Guy Cushman, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., George Grunert, 11th Cav., and W. Church Griswold, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 11th Cav.

On the completion of the instruction each post commander will submit a report to the Adjutant General of the department, embodying his comments and recommendations for any improvement in methods which should obtain in similar camps in future, and including a statement of the number of Militia officers present at instruction in each subject each day.

G.O. 11, FEB. 16, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 19th Infantry and Troops A and E, 2d Cav., which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Sheridan, Feb. 5, 1910, will, upon arrival in this division, proceed to take stations as follows: Headquarters, band, machine-gun platoon, and one battalion, 19th Infantry, at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, one battalion at Camp Downes, Leyte, and the other battalion temporarily at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, the battalions to be designated by the regimental commander, Troop A, 2d Cav., at Augur Barracks, Jolo, and Troop E, 2d Cav., at Torrey Barracks, Mindanao.

The 6th Infantry, upon being relieved from duty in connection with maneuvers, will proceed to take station at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, relieving the 21st Infantry, which will proceed to take station at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, relieving the 23d Infantry.

The 23d Infantry will be relieved from duty in the Department of Mindanao and will proceed to Manila in time to embark on the transport Sheridan, to sail on or about March 15, 1910, for San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 4, FEB. 5, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., is placed in command of this department, during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., beginning about Feb. 8, 1910.

G.O. 6, FEB. 8, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

I. Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 21st Inf., is detailed as inspector of small-arms practice and ordnance officer, these headquarters, relieving Capt. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate, U.S.A.

II. Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 21st Inf., is detailed as intelligence officer, these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., A.D.C.

By command of Brigadier General Pershing:

FREDERICK PERKINS, Major, A.G.

G.O. 8, FEB. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

In compliance with G.O. No. 4, c.s., these headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao.

T. C. WOODBURY, Col., 3d Inf.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and assume command of that post. (April 2, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.
Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, I.G., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., about April 15, 1910. (April 2, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, I.G., upon his relief from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (April 2, W.D.)

Major Samuel W. Miller, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department. (April 2, W.D.)
Major Omar Bundy, I.G., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of making the inspections within the Department of the Lakes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. (April 5, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A. (April 1, D.E.)

Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., is relieved from duty as judge advocate, Department of the Gulf, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (April 5, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., in connection with the selection of sites for new buildings at that post. (April 2, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. William M. Coulting, Q.M., about June 5, 1910. (April 2, W.D.)
Capt. John L. Hines, Q.M., depot Q.M., Nagasaki, Japan, will make such visits as may be necessary to the new port of Mike, located in Chikugo Province, Japan, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for coaling and provisioning United States Army transports that may be ordered to that port during the fiscal year 1910. (April 2, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, deputy Q.M.G., president of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (April 5, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Col. Abiel L. Smith, assistant commissary general, will assume charge of an exhibit to be made by the Subsistence Department at the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, Sept. 17 to 24, 1910. (March 31, W.D.)

Capt. Tilman Campbell, C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief commissary, Department of Texas, and will proceed to Fort Riley for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. (April 2, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. George Laufer, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 4, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles J. Downey, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, upon relief will be assigned by the C.O. of that post to duty aboard the river transport Jeff C. Davis. (March 31, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. James H. Carson, now en route to Alaska, will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, via Valdez, Alaska, and stage to Fort Gibbon to report for duty aboard the river transport Jacobs. (March 31, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Reuben L. Pain (appointed April 1, 1910, from first sergeant, Co. F, 28th Inf.), now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty. (April 1, W.D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va., on business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast armament and the works of mechanics engaged thereon, and to Fort Myer, Virginia, on business pertaining to the inspection of field batteries at that post. (April 1, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C., from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (April 2, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about July 1, 1910, is granted Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C. (April 4, W.D.)

Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted to him, and will then proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (April 4, W.D.)

Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C., will proceed to the following posts for the purpose of making an inspection of the medical department and of the sanitary condition of those posts, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station: Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Hunt, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D.C.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Howard, Md.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Fort Mott, N.J. (April 2, W.D.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C., is with his consent, detailed as attending surgeon, Calarian Prison, Zamboanga, Mindanao, effective Feb. 1, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., relieved Jan. 31, 1910. (Feb. 4, D. Min.)

1st Lieut. Clarence A. Treuholtz, M.C., will proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 7, D. Min.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel M. DeLoffre, M.C., is extended one month and nine days. (April 6, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. J. W. Grissinger, M.C. (April 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about May 1, 1910, is granted Major Roderic P. O'Connor, M.C. (April 6, W.D.)

Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., will return to his proper station, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Feb. 3, D. Luzon.)
Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., will join his station in the Philippine Islands on transport sailing April 5 next. (March 25, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., San Francisco, will report at once in person to Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., president of the examining board, at the Presidio of San Francisco, for physical examination. (March 29, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

1st Lieut. Oswald F. Henning, M.R.C., will report to the C.O., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 7, D. Min.)

Leave for three months and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. J. Marchal Wheate, M.R.C., about June 10, 1910. (April 5, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Davis, M.R.C., now on leave, will proceed on May 1, 1910, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Howard Clarke, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Courtlandt W. Dawe, M.R.C., who will proceed to Plattburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about May 15, 1910, is granted Major William W. Reno, M.C. (April 5, D.E.)

CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS.

Contract Dental Surg. Julien R. Bernheim, now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty, to take the place of Contract Dental Surg. Raymond E. Ingalls, under orders to return to the United States. (Feb. 3, D. Luzon.)

Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills will, on April 20, proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Adams, R.I., his proper station, for duty until necessary for him to leave there under War Department orders. (April 4, D.E.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Robert A. Dickson, H.C., will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty in his office. (Feb. 7, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander Berkowitz, H.C., is relieved from duty at Cotabato, Mindanao, and will be sent to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (Feb. 7, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Dawson, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 5, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Major William F. Blauvelt, paymaster, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, at that place, for treatment. (April 2, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Leave for two months is granted Major James F. McIndoe, C.E. (March 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, C.E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of 1st Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., take station there, for duty with Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (April 1, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr., O.D., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 2, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 2, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. William Groat, Co. M, Signal Corps, now at Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., for duty in connection with the Signal Corps fire control installation in the Artillery District of Honolulu, (March 28, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. James E. Ware, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport and June 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (April 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and after the arrival of 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, Signal Corps, in the Philippine Islands will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (April 1, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about April 10, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (March 1, D. Col.)

First Sergt. Christian Soell, Troop K, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 5, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for treatment. (April 4, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

G.O. 7, HEADQUARTERS, 8TH CAVALRY.

Fort Robinson, Neb., April 1, 1910.
The regimental commander announces the loss to the regiment of the services of Major Carter P. Johnson, through his well earned retirement this date after thirty-three years of continuous service.

As an enlisted man in the 3d Cavalry, Major Johnson took an active part in the Sioux campaign under General Crook in the latter part of 1876, in the Black Hills expedition, under Major A. W. Evans in the winter of 1877-78, in Bradley's expedition to the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri River in 1878, in the campaign against the Northern Cheyennes, September-December, 1878, in suppressing the outbreak of the Cheyennes at Fort Robinson, Neb., on Jan. 9, 1879, and in the Ute campaign in Colorado and Utah in 1879.

He received the commission which he had earned so well in 1882, and took an active part in the Geronimo campaign in Arizona and New Mexico in 1885 and 1886, during which he made three expeditions into Mexico, from August to November, 1886, he commanded a company of Pima Indian scouts in pursuit of those members of Geronimo's band who escaped at Fort Bowie, finding the camp of Mangas in Mexico and pursuing him to the vicinity of Fort Apache, where he was captured by Captain Cooper. On Nov. 25, 1886, he started back to Mexico in search of the remaining renegades, completing two years of continuous service in the field.

In June, 1887, he was sent in pursuit of Apache Kid, marching 800 miles in seventeen days; for this service he received a telegram from the division commander, congratulating him for forcing the surrender of Kid, and his name was placed on the roll of honor.

From January, 1889, to June, 1891, he served at Fort Apache, Ariz., in command of two companies of Indian scouts, and in charge of the White Mountain Apaches, frequently occupied in the pursuit of runaway Indians.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was ordered by General Shafter to report to General Wheeler at Tampa for special duty and was directed to organize a special expedition into Cuba, commanding two mounted troops of Cavalry, with the object of making a landing on the north coast of Cuba and making a diversion to favor the landing of the troops under Shafter in the vicinity of Santiago. This expedition did not sail, owing to the transport Florida, which was to carry it to Cuba, being injured by a collision before sailing.

On June 14, however, he sailed for Cuba in command of one troop of mounted Cavalry (Troop M, 10th Cav.) and 400 Cuban recruits, organized in Florida and commonly called Nunez's Battalion. His destination and orders had been changed by General Miles, and he was now to effect a junction with the Cuban army, under Gomez, and carry to him a large quantity of arms and ammunition. This expedition was successful, the arms and ammunition were delivered to Gomez in Sancti Spiritus Province, and Johnson (then a lieutenant) took part with Gomez in three engagements with Spaniards.

After this campaign he served twice in Cuba and once in the Philippines. His Philippine service was as major of the 49th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, from December, 1899, to June, 1901. He aided in the organization of the 15th U.S. Cavalry at Fort Meade in 1901, and rejoined the 10th Cavalry at Manzanillo, Cuba, in January, 1902, commanding that regiment on its return to the U.S. in May, 1902.

On Oct. 20, 1906, he was directed to proceed to the scene of a disorder among the Ute Indians in Wyoming and special credit was given him for the settlement of this difficulty. In 1907 he was ordered by the President to accompany the head men of the Ute tribe to Washington and was specially placed in charge of the Ute Indians by order of the President and directed to investigate the cause of the trouble among them; and he later removed these Indians to the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. In 1908 he removed these Indians to the Ute Indian Reservation in Utah.

A typical Cavalry soldier, Major Carter P. Johnson has

been for years a model for the younger members of his chosen profession.

May health, happiness and prosperity follow him in the rest he has so well earned.

By order of Colonel Kingsbury:

FARRAND SAYRE, Capt. and Adj., 8th Cav., Adj.

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. John S. E. Young, 9th Cav., on duty with North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for examination in International Law on March 31, 1910. (March 19, D.G.)

Capt. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and will return to his proper station. (April 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 9th Cav., to remain on duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. Department of the Missouri, until the completion by that officer of the inspections of posts in that department, and will then proceed to join the troop to which he may be assigned. (April 6, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. George E. Mitchell, 13th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (April 4, W.D.)

Leave for one month and five days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., to take effect on or about June 1, 1910. (March 31, W.D.)

Major John C. Waterman, 18th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Manila, reporting at Camp Otis, for duty. (Feb. 5, D. Luzon.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Veterinarian Daniel Le May, 4th Field Art., is relieved duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (April 5, W.D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 49, March 1, 1910, W.D., as relates to Veterinarian Richard H. Power, 4th Field Art., is revoked. (April 6, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, 5th F.A., is detailed to inspect artillery, signal corps and stores, Ohio and Michigan Militia. (March 24, D. Lakes.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACNAB.

Veterinarian Andrew E. Donovan, 6th Field Art., is detailed to represent the Army at the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association to be held in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6 to 9, 1910. (April 6, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is granted sick leave for two months. (March 24, D.G.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C. (April 6, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Otto Horstmann, C.A.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., is transferred to the Coast Artillery School Detachment. He will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Daniel Leary, C.A.C. (appointed March 30, 1910, from electrician sergeant, 2d class, C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about April 29, 1910, is granted Capt. Terence E. Murphy, C.A.C. (April 6, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C. (April 5, W.D.)

Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., now in charge of the 1st Portland, Ore., District, will temporarily relieve Major James F. McIndoe, C.E., of the charge of the 2d Portland District. (April 1, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Richard H. Williams, C.A.C., to take effect on or about June 22, 1910. (April 1, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Lieut. Col. James A. Maney, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and assume command of the 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry at that post. (March 31, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf. (March 31, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf. (April 2, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. Reynolds J. Bart, 9th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (March 31, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

First Lieut. William Taylor, 10th Inf., is detailed as acting judge advocate, Department of the Gulf. He will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and take station at that place. (March 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. William St. J. Jervey, Jr., 10th Inf., on duty with the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for examination in International Law on March 31, 1910. (March 19, D.G.)

1st Lieut. William E. Roberts, 10th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate for examination. (April 6, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Lieut. Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf., now on sick leave at Portland, Ore., upon the expiration of said leave will report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for duty pertaining to the Army maneuvers to be held in that department during the ensuing summer. Upon the completion of the duty assigned to him Lieutenant Jackson will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (April 5, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 13th Inf. (April 4, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. George A. Herbst, 14th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Lincoln, N.D., relieving 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., of that duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Chief Musician John Klaiber, band, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 4, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Major Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, vice Major Samuel W. Miller, I.G., relieved from detail. (April 2, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Col. William T. Wood, 19th Inf., to take effect on or about April 19, 1910. (April 6, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Upon his own request 1st Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., was on Feb. 16 relieved as battalion adjutant, 1st Battalion, this regiment. First Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., was assigned to Co. F, this regiment.

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf., is, with his consent, detailed as Municipal President of Parang, effective Feb. 9, 1910, vice 2d Lieut. John W. Lang, 23d Inf., resigned. (Feb. 11, D. Min.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Matthew H. Thomson, 22d Inf., as soon as his services can be spared after his arrival in the United States. (March 31, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., will proceed at the proper

time to Raleigh, N.C., for the purpose of reading a paper before the National Guard Association, which is to meet in that city April 6 to 7, 1910. (April 2, W.D.)

Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, about April 20, 1910, and will then proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for fifteen days, about April 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (March 24, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, about April 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (March 24, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, about April 15, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jacob, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (March 24, D. Lakes.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., is designated to visit the armory of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of New Jersey, stationed at Newark, N.J., on the first Wednesday of each month, commencing April 6, 1910, for the purpose of lecturing on military subjects and giving theoretical and practical instruction to that regiment. (April 2, D.E.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Sergt. John Doyle, Co. D, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 31, W.D.)

Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., and Major George Montgomery, O.D., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report not later than 2 o'clock, p.m., on Tuesday, April 19, 1910, for the annual physical test prescribed. (April 5, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Joseph L. McGree, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 15, 1910. (April 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Michael O'Keefe, P.S., having reported at these headquarters from sick in Division Hospital, will return to his proper station, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (Feb. 11, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. James C. Gunn, P.S., returned to duty from sick in hospital at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, will proceed to his proper station, Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 4, D. Min.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, retired, from duty as constructing quartermaster at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will proceed to his home. (April 2, W.D.)

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, is relieved from duty at Ouachita College, Ark., May 8, 1910. At the request of the Governor of Connecticut, Captain Jackson with his consent is detailed from that date for duty with the Militia of Connecticut, and upon his relief from duty at Ouachita College will proceed to Hartford. (April 2, W.D.)

Major John Bigelow, Jr., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of Massachusetts. (April 1, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, after May 15, 1910, when required, for examination, for promotion: Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Inf.; Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.; Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf.; and Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William S. Mages, 25th Inf.; Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf.; Edward A. Kreger, 28th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. James Blyth, 25th Inf.; Jay L. Benedict, 14th Inf.; Joseph W. Stilwell, 12th Inf.; Richard J. Werman, 23d Inf.; Martin C. Wise, 20th Inf. (April 4, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Frederick von Schrader, D.Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C.; Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C.; Major Haldimand P. Young, Q.M.; Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M. (April 5, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at once at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the physical examination of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., to report promptly upon his physical fitness for complete his tour of duty in the Philippine Islands. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan and Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C. (March 29, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf.; Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Capt. Elmer W. Clark, Q.M.; Capt. Otto W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board, as soon after April 10, 1910, as practicable, at the United States Government Target Reservation near Sparta, Wis., for the purpose of recommending suitable locations on the reservation for the construction and equipment of a target range for the field firing of the Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and machine guns, including the construction of a concrete storehouse, portable railroad, and for the location and equipment of a known distance small-arms range of sufficient capacity for the national matches. (April 6, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C., Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E., and Capt. John S. Winn, Q.M., is appointed to meet at these headquarters for the purpose of recommending a location for the construction of a sewage disposal plant for the post of Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 24, D. Lakes.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, unassigned, promoted to colonel, rank March 12, 1910, assigned to 19th Infantry.

Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 12, 1910, assigned to 5th Infantry.

Capt. William Weigel, 18th Inf., promoted to major, rank March 12, 1910, assigned to 2d Infantry.

First Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf., promoted to captain, rank March 12, 1910, assigned to 18th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 26th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank March 12, 1910, assigned to 10th Infantry.

Colonel Wood upon relief from duty at his present station will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he will sail to join his regiment in the Philippines Division.

Lieutenant Colonel Bailey will join the regiment to which he is assigned.

Major Weigel upon expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and join the regiment.

Captain Hannah upon expiration of the leave granted him will join the regiment to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Farmer will remain on duty at his present station for a period of one month from the date of the receipt by him of this order, pending action on an application for transfer, upon the expiration of which, in the absence of further orders, he will join the 10th Infantry. (April 1, W.D.)

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, NEW YORK.

Troops from the posts hereafter named are detailed to participate in the Memorial Day parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx, New York city, and at the proper time will proceed to the places named:

Manhattan: Fort Totten, N.Y.—12th Band, and six companies, C.A.C. Fort Schuyler, N.Y.—Two companies, C.A.C. Brooklyn: Fort Hamilton, N.Y.—5th Band, and four companies, C.A.C. Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.—Three companies, C.A.C.

The Bronx: Fort Jay, N.Y.—Band, and three companies, 29th Inf.

The commanding officers of the Eastern and Southern Artillery Districts of New York will each designate an officer of suitable rank to command the troops from his district, and the commanding officer, Fort Jay, will designate an officer to command the troops from his post. The officers selected will communicate direct with the officers of the Grand Army, hereafter named, as to the details of concentration,

etc.: Manhattan—Edward J. Atkinson, secretary, Room 3, City Hall, Brooklyn—George H. Jackson, A.G., Room 9, Borough Hall, The Bronx—Albert H. Balseley, A.G., 1891 Bathgate avenue. Commanding officers will determine what uniform will be worn. (March 31, D.E.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Logan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	18
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 8	12
Sheridan	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	12
Logan	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 23	Jul. 8	12
Sheridan	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 27	Aug. 2	12
Sheridan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Sheridan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	12
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	12
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	18

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 8	Mar. 16	—
Sheridan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	23
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 6	Jul. 14	22
Logan	Jul. 15	Jul. 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 18	22
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22
Sheridan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—Arrived at Manila March 21.
DIX—Left Miki Harbor for Honolulu March 31.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. At Newport News, Va.
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila April 2.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Left Nagasaki for Honolulu March 29.
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco April 5.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 16.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. Arrived at Seattle March 14.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. O. C. Oliver, Signal Corps. New York.
LIBCUM—in Philippine waters.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Ad dress New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Lurgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.
GENERAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Arrived at Fort Morgan, Ala., Feb. 21. Went to Fort St. Philip April 6 and remains until May 15.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. O. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 155th Co., C.A.C. Ad dress Fort Screven, Ga., during January, February and March. Address Fort Howard, Md., from March 31 to April 21, and at Fort Washington, Md., from April 21 to May 15. Arrived at Fort Fremont Feb. 19. Left Charleston for Fort Howard March 21. Remains at Fort Howard until April 21.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. Should be addressed, as follows: Fort Moultrie, S.C., until March 31; then Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then Fort Du Pont, Del., until May 15, when the vessel will return to New York. Arrived Charleston, S.C., Feb. 21. Left for Fort Caswell April 2 and remains there until May 15.

ENGINEERS, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following is a list of the Engineers of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., corrected to March 30, 1910, giving date of appointment and station:

- Willard Hall, Sept. 20, 1907, Presidio of S.F., Cal.
- Edmund H. Halsey, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Strong, Mass.
- John Kasper, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Williams, Me.
- Charles Hipp, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Du Pont, Del.
- Fredrick Schroeder, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Adams, R.I.
- Ira S. Snodgrass, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Totten, N.Y.
- Ernest Kuehn, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Terry, N.Y.
- Fred C. Winters, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
- Michael C. Regan, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
- Lesco E. Merrill, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Strong, Mass.
- Paul Crane, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Morgan, Ala.
- Lee J. Whitney, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
- George Nelson, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Totten, N.Y.
- Eugene B. McDonald, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Howard, Md.
- Charles R. Heskett, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Wint, P.I.
- Albert H. Clarke, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Mills, P.I.
- George F. Berg, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort McKinley, Me.
- Richard Stocker, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
- Charles M. Bassett, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Flagler, Wash.
- Joseph Stirni, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
- Harry B. Stillman, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Hancock, N.J.
- Fred G. Haney, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
- Lester G. Viles, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Worden, Wash.
- Edward E. Marshall, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
- Forrest W. Shaner, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Washington, Md.
- Edwin S. Westlake, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Hancock, N.J.
- August Bink, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Stevens, Ore.
- William Engelman, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Hunt, Va.
- Charles L. Lewis, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Warren, Mass.
- Wilson H. Nutt, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Adams, R.I.
- Guy H. Hicks, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Monroe, Va.
- Frank E. Walkley, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Greble, R.I.
- Thomas Leary, Sept. 20, 1907, Fort Barry, Cal.
- Meyer Silverman, March 24, 1908, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
- Lee A. Berry, March 24, 1908, Presidio of S.F., Cal.
- John Ryan, March 24, 1908, Fort Williams, Me.
- Hugo May, March 24, 1908, Fort Washington, Md.
- Charles E. Pease, March 24, 1908, Presidio of S.F., Cal.
- Ora C. Huston, March 24, 1908, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
- James Laughters, March 24, 1908, Fort Wint, P.I.
- George A. Mills, March 24, 1908, Fort Levee, Me.

"The Effervescent" PREVENTS AND RELIEVES



**Rheumatic
and
Gouty Aches
and Pains.**

Don't upset the stomach.
65th Successful Year.

Uric Acid Eliminant.
50 cts. and \$1.00 at your Post Exchange Store or by mail from

THE TARRANT CO., 144-146 Chambers St., NEW YORK

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

On short notice to Army Officers
anywhere, active or retired.
Call or write for full particulars.

LOUIS SILVERMAN
PRIVATE BANKER. Established 1882.

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS**
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJOR-GENERAL SAM'L S. SUMNER, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago on July 31st, 1898 (34 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Major S. E. SMILEY, Star Building, Washington, D.C.

Officers of the Services

desirous of investing in a safe business with guaranteed returns of 2 1/2% quarterly will be furnished with data, including references from Army investors on application. American Funding Corporation, Washington, D.C.

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION, 260
page 1907 catalog, with 1908 supplement, illustrated, net prices, 15c. stamps. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N.Y.**

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies.
Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO LIVE ON AN ISLAND
in the Hudson in charge of storage and building work. Must be SOBER, HONEST, STEADY, ACTIVE, and handy with carpenter's or machinist's tools. Not afraid to work, middle age, ex-U. S. A. sailor or soldier with excellent discharge preferred. Opportunity of a lifetime for the **RIGHT MAN AND WOMAN** to save money. Free house, small garden, fowls, etc., \$600.00 a year salary. Applicant must be able to fill requirements, to furnish highest references. Answer by mail only.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED.—Addresses of survivors Battle Little Big Horn, June, 1876. W. M. Camp, 7740 Union Ave., Chicago.

WANTED TO BUY SECOND-HAND OFFICER'S SADDLE OUTFIT. Address Coast Artillery, care Army and Navy Journal, giving list of articles and price.

THE MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

1319 LINDEN AVE. BALTIMORE, MD.

Courses for West Point and Annapolis, for 2d Lieutenant in Army and Marine Corps, for Assistant Paymaster in Navy, for Cadet in Revenue Cutter Service. Instruction by correspondence or in class. Send for circulars.

"Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Despatches from Lima dated April 5 announced that the forces of Peru were under arms awaiting eventualities with Ecuador. The Peruvian government has formed a naval division consisting of the cruisers Almirante Grau, Lima and Coronel Bolognesi. Admiral Villavicencio was placed in command of the fleet, and Colonel Alvarez of the land forces in the department of Lambayeque. The trouble between the two republics began with a boundary dispute, which is still before King Alfonso of Spain, the mutually selected arbitrator, but demonstrations in each country against representatives of the other have aroused a strong war feeling in both countries. Colombia has expressed a popular sympathy with Ecuador, and Peru has a boundary dispute with Chile also on her hands. Advices from Guayaquil, Ecuador, on April 5, said that General Bustamante, of the Colombian army, had offered 5,000 troops to assist Ecuador in the event of hostilities. On the same day it was officially announced in Guayaquil that the two countries would settle their boundary dispute directly at Washington.

Under the heading "More West Pointers Needed," the New York Times calls idiotic the objection of a Kansas Representative in the House to increasing the cadetship

Jacob Reed's Sons

FOUNDED 1824 by JACOB REED
1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia



Manufacturers
of High Grade

**Uniforms and
Accoutrements**

for officers of the Army.
Navy and Marine Corps.
Army Officers' service
uniforms a special feature.

Samples sent on request.

GEORGE A. KING
WILLIAM B. KING

ARCHIBALD KING
WILLIAM E. HARVEY

KING & KING

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

HOE & JUDD—INSURANCE

Special Life and Accident Policies for Army and Navy Officers.
43 Cedar St., New York

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

operates its own factory and makes fine shirts at moderate prices. Samples sent on request.

1147 Broadway, New York

ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Remarkable Success in all Recent Exams.

SPECIAL COACHING for the following Exams:

WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS entrance,
ARMY and MARINE CORPS, 2d Lieutenant,
NAVY PAY CORPS, Assistant Paymaster,
REVENUE CUTTER CADET, and College entrance.
For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

at West Point because he wants the Army "nearer to the people." The Times says: "West Pointers come from every class of the people. Because they receive a good education from the people of the country they are not therefore divorced from the people—rather the contrary. The Army needs more men from West Point. The members of the Conference Committee of the House and Senate who will consider the Appropriation bill for the Military Academy should bear in mind that the bill does not deprive the normal number of enlisted men and civilians of obtaining commissions as second lieutenants. During the last ten years the Academy has not only been unable to fill a single vacancy caused by increases in the Army, but the graduating classes have averaged fifty-one short of the number necessary to fill vacancies by death, resignation and retirement."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., accompanied by his aid, Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C., has been designated by the President to represent the United States as special envoy at the centennial celebration at Buenos Ayres of the founding of the Argentine Republic. General Wood will leave Hampton Roads April 8 on the U.S.S. Montana, the flagship of the Special Service Squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Sidney A. Stanton, U.S.N., which is to visit Argentine waters during the celebration. The Montana will first go to Havana, and there await the coming of the Chester, and then will proceed to St. Thomas, Trinidad, Maldonado and Buenos Ayres, arriving there about May 18. Until General Wood enters upon his duties as Chief of Staff Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss will act as Chief of Staff following the retirement of Major General Bell and until the arrival for duty of Major Gen. W. H. Carter, who has been ordered to Washington to assume the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff. General Wood, with Mrs. Wood and Captain Procter, left Governors Island, N.Y., April 7, for Old Point Comfort, Va., to go on board the Montana. General Wood conveys the congratulations and good wishes of President Taft to Señor Figueroa Alcorta, President of the Argentine Republic, on the occasion of the celebration, on May 25, of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the Republic.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1865. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

WATERWAY AUXILIARIES TO DEFENSE.

"Waterways and Railways" is the subject of an article appearing in the Atlantic Monthly, by Mr. Logan G. McPherson, a well known railroad man, who presents a special plea on behalf of the ironways as against the waterways. In his anxiety to discredit the canals he goes back three-quarters of a century to quote something to their disadvantage from the Quarterly Review of 1835. Mr. McPherson's article contains much interesting and valuable information on the subject of transportation, of which he is a master, but the impression he conveys does not accord with that obtained from others more in sympathy with the improvement of waterways. The main contention of Mr. McPherson is that the advantages to result from their improvement do not justify the expenditure of public money upon them. They should be left, as the railroads are, to depend upon private capital. The Cape Cod Canal he regards as a worthy undertaking, but the project of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf "is too wild for consideration." Mr. McPherson tells us that the popular enthusiasm of a few years ago in favor of the construction or reconstruction of a general network of canals in any part of the United States has waned, and it is not impossible that the opposition of the railroads to the creation of a powerful rivalry may help to explain the matter. Interest in waterways has not waned in Europe, where government control of the means of transportation gives a better opportunity for determining the facts of the case than in a country so largely under the control of corporate and political influence as ours is.

A witness on this subject who is certainly quite as well informed as Mr. McPherson, and is free from the suggestion of railroad influence, is Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce, University of Pennsylvania, who recently visited Europe, accompanying the National Waterways Commission as the special representative of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. The House of Representatives at Washington has considered Professor Johnson's report upon his foreign observation as of sufficient importance to justify its publication in the Congressional Record of Dec. 17, 1909.

In this report Professor Johnson tells us that "on the continent of Europe the present policy of the leading countries is to provide with equal care for the development of both railroads and waterways, and this is as true where the railroads are private property as where they, as well as the waterways, are owned by the government." Great Britain, which has heretofore left the establishment of water routes to private companies, with two exceptions, is now considering, through the medium of a royal commission, the advisability of changing its policy, in view of the increasing difficulty her producers have in holding their own against foreign competition.

Professor Johnson publishes tables showing that in France, Germany and Belgium the rate of increase as regards tonnage and ton mileage has been more rapid on the waterways than on the railroads. In France the percentage of increase in ton-mileage for waterways in twenty-five years was 153.4, and in railroads less than one-half this, or 70.7. This increase was previous to 1895, after which, during the ten years up to 1905, the two percentages were about equal. In Germany, where the growth of water transportation since the Franco-Prussian war has kept pace with the marvelous industrial progress, the per cent. of waterways increase in ton mileage has been 417.2, and that of railroads 309.1, the percentage during the ten years ending with 1905 being 100 for waterways and 68.3 for railroads. "Practically," says this report, "all the rivers and canals in Germany are more largely used to-day than they formerly were, but it has been the enormous expansion of traffic upon the Rhine and Elbe rivers that mainly accounts for the exceptionally rapid growth of waterborne tonnage in Germany." Mr. McPherson states that the length of navigable waterways in Germany did not increase between 1875 and 1905, being 6,200 miles in each of the years named.

During the Civil War there was a great expansion in this country in water transportation, as well as in railroad traffic, and there was an active propaganda for canal building by the Government, a great ship canal convention being assembled in Chicago in 1863 in response to a call signed by fourteen United States Senators and eighty Representatives. A report on the internal commerce of the United States, 1879, states that in the middle of the war 99 per cent. of the wheat, 95 per cent. of the corn and 81 per cent. of the flour shipped from Chicago was despatched by the Lakes.

U.S. House Reports, No. 114, 37th Congress, quoted by Dr. Fite in his work on the "Social and Industrial Conditions in the North During the Civil War," showed that at the time of the Trent affair the argument of military necessity reinforced the argument of commercial

advantage in favor of the canals. The London Times boasted that England could, by way of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canal, send a fleet of gunboats to take command of the Lakes. "The Americans," it said, "would have no such resource. They would have no access to the Lakes, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring the Lakes would be ours, and, if mastery of these waters is indeed mastery of all, we may expect the result with perfect satisfaction."

With the passage of the war scare this military argument ceased to be considered, and it would appear that Mr. McPherson has never heard of it. It has not lost its force, however, with naval men, as is shown by the fact that in an article on "The Navy and Coast Defense," published in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, June, 1909, Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., says: "The importance of our inland coast waterways and canals, which are being developed to give a continuous inland water route from Key West to New York and Boston, cannot be overestimated. The inland route between Norfolk and Boston will be very valuable for the concentration of light draft Navy coast defenders at any particular point along the coast where they may be needed to protect the approaches to our naval bases."

The Panama Canal, the transformation of the Erie Canal into a ship canal, opening a passage into the Lakes for naval vessels of light draft; the Cape Cod Canal, supplemented by the creation of such an inland water route as Commodore Beehler suggests; these are measures of national defense worth all they will cost, and their consideration alone is sufficient to discredit Mr. McPherson's interested, as well as interesting, argument against canals on behalf of the railroads. "The railways," as Mr. Herbert Quick says in his work on "American Inland Waterways," "should not desire the extinction of waterborne traffic. All over the world they have extinguished it so far as possible, but there is no basic, intelligent reason for their antagonism. Of surface, short-sighted reason there is plenty. Waterways regulate and control rates on competing railways; but at the same time they powerfully promote the prosperity of the very roads with which they compete. Paradoxical as this may sound, to railway men especially, the transportation specialist (which the average railway man is not) knows that this is true, and understands the reason."

Mr. Quick gives some remarkable illustrations of the value of waterways to railroads, the most noteworthy of which is the revival of the decadent city of Manchester, England, in consequence of the building of a ship canal: "Since the completion of the canal the city has been revived, its population has increased, a building boom has set in, and every railway running to the city has been obliged to enlarge its terminals to accommodate its trade." European governments "are paralleling their government owned railways and waterways, because they have found that railway carriage is too expensive for the heavy traffic upon which their industrial prosperity is founded. They feel that they must have waterways if they are to hold their own in the world's markets. They find that their waterways make their railways more profitable."

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS.

Changes in Navy Regulations No. 10, issued under date of March 29, 1910, provide for important changes in the administration of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. Heretofore the entire fleet, which, in the case of the Atlantic Fleet, comprises sixteen battleships and a number of auxiliaries, has been the administrative unit, and the commander-in-chief was charged with almost all the details of administration, which occupied a large part of his time. The fleet was subdivided into divisions of four ships each, with a rear admiral in command of each, but the division was a tactical organization only, and not an administrative entity.

The changes now made relieve the commander-in-chief of the details of administration, and will permit him to give more of his attention to the more important functions of his office; they give to the division commanders authority and administrative powers in such measure as to train them in the habits of responsibility, and to fit them to succeed readily to the chief command to which they are eligible. At the same time, the authority of the commander-in-chief and his responsibility for the efficiency of the fleet is in no way diminished, but he will exercise a co-ordinating and supervisory authority over the divisions as units, instead of over single ships, as was the case. The principle underlying these changes is the delegation of details to subordinates and the training of subordinates in habits of responsibility.

The commanders of divisions will be given an opportunity to cruise with their divisions on detached service and to drill and exercise the divisions separately during certain periods each year, while for certain other periods the entire fleet will be concentrated for target practice, fleet exercises and maneuvers under the direction of the commander-in-chief.

It is contemplated that one period in each year of the divisional cruising will be in foreign waters. These cruises will be of about three months' duration, and will be so planned that attractive ports will be visited. It is expected that these foreign cruises will do much to promote the contentment and interest of the personnel, without in any way interfering with the serious work of training the divisions and the fleet to the highest practicable efficiency. The Department recognizes the

principle that contentment goes hand in hand with efficiency, and believes that the best results may be obtained by making the work of the fleet as pleasant and interesting as possible.

We shall publish the changes in full another week.

The appointment of the nineteen successful candidates in the examination for second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery has been held up on a protest against holding over thirteen who passed that examination until after the graduation of the class at the Military Academy. This action came from friends in Congress of several candidates who had been formerly midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and had for some cause or other dropped out. Secretary Dickinson took the position that it was no more fair to appoint these men before the graduation of the class at the Naval Academy, of which they were once members, than it would be to appoint former members of the first class at the Military Academy before the graduation of the class. In the latter case the law expressly forbids making such appointments, but no such bar exists by law against appointing midshipmen as lieutenants in the Army. The delay means a matter of twenty-five or more files simply; but in one case of a former Naval Academy man, who stood No. 5 on the list of those who passed the Coast Artillery examination the hardship seemed very great. Besides, it must be remembered that Secretary Dickinson last spring appointed at least three and perhaps six or seven former members of the graduating class at Annapolis without thinking of the point that is now raised. There is also another phase of the matter that is receiving much discussion. On the recommendation of the Chief of Coast Artillery, the Secretary has held that the forty-three additional vacancies provided for the last fiscal year by the Act of Jan. 25, 1907, in the gradual scheme of increasing the Coast Artillery must be held until after the graduation of the present first class at West Point. This is in obedience to the apparent meaning of the Act. The plain fact of the matter is that the language of the Act is blind. No two lawyers can get the same meaning out of it. The Judge Advocate General and the Adjutant General of the Army both take the ground that the Secretary may fill all the vacancies at once, and that he may, if he so desires, fill the forty-three more vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of Coast Artillery created by law in the present fiscal year. The Adjutant General has advised the Secretary that, in his judgment, there are at this time existing vacancies enough to absorb all the men who passed the recent examination and the entire first class at West Point. The Secretary has the matter under consideration, and it will probably be several days before a decision is announced.

In a letter to Chairman Hull, Secretary Dickinson and Judge Advocate General Davis urge the passage of the bill reported favorably by the Senate and House Committees Thursday (H.R. 24139), giving the Department authority to dispose of the cases of Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., and Capt. Thomas Franklin, U.S.A. The Secretary says: "There is no law of the United States which provides remedy in the case of a commissioned officer who is absent from his post of duty due to lawful duress imposed by a criminal court of the United States or by a state court having similar jurisdiction. It is possible to bring the officers to trial before a general court-martial for any offense in violation of the Articles of War which they may have committed, but as there is no legal process in the operation of which they can be surrendered to the proper military authority for trial, permission to hold a court-martial in the prison or penitentiary in which they are undergoing sentences of imprisonment will have to be obtained from the Attorney General in Captain Franklin's case and from the New York State Prison Commission in the case of Captain Hains. The resort to such procedure is, in my opinion, of doubtful propriety." Judge Advocate General Davis elaborates the statement of the Secretary by discussing the legal features, introducing his memorandum by saying: "The disposition of cases gives the Department some occasion for embarrassment, due largely to the fact that there is no provision of statute which is expressly applicable to the case. The cases are so well known to the Secretary of War as to make it unnecessary to recall the offenses committed or the incidents of the trials, save to say that Captain Hains has been convicted and is now undergoing the imprisonment imposed by a criminal court of the state of New York; Captain Franklin's appeal having been decided adversely by the Supreme Court, he has been surrendered into the custody of the court and has been committed to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, which has been designated as the place for the execution of his sentence of imprisonment. It may be said at the outset that there is no express provision of law which governs in the disposition of officers of the Army who have been convicted of criminal offenses by civil courts of competent jurisdiction to considerable terms of imprisonment."

The members of the Panama Fortification Board returned from the Isthmus April 2 and will submit their report to Secretary of War Dickinson within a few weeks. Tentative plans had been prepared by the board prior to its visit to the Isthmus for seacoast defense at both ends of the Canal and for land defenses for these termini and for the Canal locks and docks. Estimates also had been prepared of the probable number of troops required for the defenses. The work of fortifying the

Canal will cost about \$10,000,000. The board inspected the proposed sites, determined the areas to be set aside as military reservations for defensive purposes and selected sites for the quartering of troops. Nearly all the areas desired are now the property of the United States. Several members of the Fortifications Board remained on the Isthmus to complete certain details of the project for land defenses and await the receipt of the opinion of the Canal Commission as to the practicability and probable cost of acquiring and setting aside the military reservations.

The President is expected, during the coming week, to select a commandant for the Soldiers' Home to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins. This position is one of peculiar character. The incumbent is paid from the funds of the Home, and not from the Army appropriation. He is simply selected and is not appointed, and the Senate takes no action in confirming the nomination or choice made by the President. A retired officer of the grade of brigadier general is usually named for the place, which is regarded as one of an exceptionally desirable character. The names of Lieutenant Generals Young and Bates have been mentioned among those likely to be selected, but neither is an applicant, and it is doubtful if it would be regarded as desirable to place quite so much rank in the place. There are a number of applicants from lower grades also, and the President will hardly be embarrassed for good material to pick from.

The decision to hold the joint maneuvers proposed for the National Guard of the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey at Gettysburg has been recalled, pending the settlement of one or more important questions that have arisen. The most serious is the prospect that there will be an encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania near the ground selected for the maneuvers, and there is apprehension that difficulty may arise as to damages that may occur to property of residents in that section. It is urged that it would be practically impossible to determine in many cases whether troops of the Regular Army or of the National Guard were responsible, and there would be friction between federal and state authorities. At one time there was a movement to hold the maneuvers for the troops of the states named near Antietam, and that region may again be taken under consideration.

The House Naval Committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6831) providing for the creation of a reserve oil supply for the U.S. Navy, report it back adversely, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was referred to the Secretary of the Navy, who said: "The fact that the supply of coal is more general throughout the world than that of oil, and that coal is the safer fuel, renders it exceedingly improbable that the use of oil by naval vessels will ever be greatly extended. It is deemed more probable that the next important advance in the development of power will be in the adoption of gas engines in place of steam, the gas being produced from coal. To meet the Navy's requirements in the matter of fuel-oil supply several fuel-oil depots of about 2,000 tons capacity each are to be built in the near future at naval stations, and the number of these depots and their capacity will probably be increased."

H. Res. 574, introduced by Mr. Rainey, was reported favorably by the House Naval Committee April 8. While the resolution purports to call for an investigation of the recent disaster on the U.S.S. Charleston, it is really directed against the Bethlehem Steel Works, the fourth provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform Congress, "Where were the forgings and castings for the guns made?" This, Mr. Rainey thinks, will show that, owing to the strike at Bethlehem, inferior work is being done there and resulted in the explosion. It is stated that such information has been furnished Mr. Rainey by strikers.

The Navy Department has tendered the choice of the monitors Amphitrite or Miantonomah to the naval reserve of the state of Missouri. These vessels are anchored at the Philadelphia Yard. They are 260 feet long, 55 feet beam, and carry four ten-inch guns in two turrets and secondary batteries of six four-inch guns and four six-pounders. Both are twin screw and have ten-inch armor and wireless outfits. Whichever vessel is accepted will be delivered to the Missouri Naval Reserve at Pensacola, and the reserves will make the voyage home with her.

While no final decision has been reached in the matter, it is regarded as not improbable that Secretary Meyer will order the Atlantic Fleet to make a cruise to the Mediterranean in November. The winter will be spent in cruising through the various waters of southern Europe and the East, the fleet moving by divisions. Early in the following spring the fleet will return to Guantanamo in time for maneuvers and target practice.

Orders were issued April 7 for the recall from Panama of eight hundred and fifty marines, and the Prairie sailed from the Philadelphia Yard the same day for Colon. The Prairie will bring six hundred and fifty and will leave two hundred at Port Royal, and bring four hundred and fifty men on to Philadelphia. The Buffalo will take two hundred from Panama to Mare Island.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL IN HOUSE.

Taken up section by section at the conclusion of debate on the measure on April 4, the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 23311) was sought to be made the vehicle of a number of new provisions of law, private and otherwise, against which points of order were made and sustained. These included an amendment offered by Mr. Gregg from the Naval Committee designed to give the rank and pay of rear admiral, retired, to Capt. J. K. Barton, who was stricken with apoplexy while serving as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in 1908. As Mr. Gregg explained, "at that time Captain Barton could have been retired in two ways—one upon his voluntary application, as he had been in the Service for thirty years or more, and in that case he would have been retired with the rank and pay of a rear admiral, the rank he held as chief of that bureau; the other way was to be retired by the Retiring Board. The Department and Captain Barton both thought that there was no difference; that the method of retirement would not affect his rights at all. So the Department ordered him before the Retiring Board and the Retiring Board retired him, and he was given the rank and pay of a rear admiral. He remained that way for six months. Afterward it was discovered, by an opinion rendered by the Attorney General, that, being retired by the Retiring Board, he was entitled to only the rank and pay of a captain, the position that he held before he was made chief of the bureau. They then demoted him." Though defeated in the House, this amendment, which has the Department's endorsement, is most certain of being attached to the measure when it reaches the Senate.

Another defeated amendment was the provision for commissioning midshipmen as ensigns immediately upon graduation from the Naval Academy. Mr. Stafford, who made the point of order against the amendment, said there must originally have been some good reason why the commission of ensign was not conferred upon midshipmen until two years after graduation, and the proposition to change the practice should be thoroughly considered before passage. The Naval Committee had last week already approved a separate measure to eliminate the two years' wait for ensign's commission.

The paragraph in the Naval Appropriation bill providing for the establishment of a torpedo station on the Pacific coast was thrown out on a point of order during the consideration of the measure Thursday. This point was insisted upon because the Government is now selling some of the lands which it owns on the Pacific coast, while it is provided that a new site for this station should be purchased. It was argued by those who opposed the provisions that the Government should use some of the land which it owned for this purpose, instead of purchasing a new plot.

Mr. Stafford made a point of order against an appropriation of \$70,000 for the extension of the marine officers' quarters and the improvement of the navy yard at Philadelphia. An appropriation of \$55,000 for extension of the marine barracks at Olongapo, Philippine Islands, and \$36,000 for the extension of the officers' quarters at the Naval Station there also were stricken out.

Considerable discussion centered around the amendment, finally rejected, providing "That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the maintenance of any naval prison inmates of which are utilized as clerks, mechanics or laborers upon any naval work in preference to or exclusive of any civilian clerk, mechanic or laborer."

A point of order was sustained to the provision included in the paragraph for "Pay, Miscellaneous," which authorized the payment of \$1,500 to George H. Baker for professional instruction given by him in the economical firing of boilers on board the ships of the Navy; also an inclusion, in the "Contingent" appropriation, of the authorization of reimbursement of owners of private property damaged or lost through accident for which vessels of the Navy shall be found responsible, limit in each case to be \$500. The same ruling was made on this amendment: "And the rates of compensation to employees who have served three years in the clerical, inspection and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, purchasing pay offices, superintending construction offices and inspection of engineering material shall be fixed at the maximum rate recommended by the Navy Department in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1910."

In all paragraphs in the bill appropriating for "Public Works at Navy Yards," where limit of cost is increased to enable the docks to be enlarged to provide for future contingency of docking ships of larger dimensions than those now authorized to be constructed, the extra outlay was voted down. These included New York, Puget Sound and Pearl Harbor. Mr. Sparkman wanted to know why Pensacola, New Orleans and Key West are not included in this year's appropriations, and asked that the unexpended balances of Key West's last appropriation, at least, might be reappropriated. Mr. Foss replied that, in view of the fact that the Secretary of the Navy had not expressed a desire in the matter, it would seem to be better to wait for a communication from him on the subject. Speaking of the New York drydock, Mr. Dawson said: "This increase in the limit of cost [to \$2,500,000] does not represent the actual increase in the cost of that dock. There has been a great deal of difficulty in the construction of this New York Dock No. 4. Two or three firms have had the contract, and, one after the other, they have failed in the performance of it by reason of peculiar conditions found in the excavation for the dock. This increase in the limit of cost is simply to enable the Secretary of the Navy to complete a tentative contract which he has made with a reliable firm of contractors, who, he believes, can carry the work to completion, and most of the money which is carried by this increase, it is confidently expected, the Department of Justice will recover on the bond of the contractor who has failed. There is not a dock on either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast to-day large enough to take in the battleships we are now building—those of the Wyoming class—and in enlarging this dock at New York it is expected that that enlargement will be completed in May, 1912, about the same time that the ships of the Wyoming class are completed and put in commission. And so if at the present session of Congress these docks are not enlarged as proposed in this bill we will find ourselves in the melancholy situation of having these new ships, ordered last year, completed and no docks large enough to take them."

FAVORABLY ACTED UPON.

These amendments were agreed to: Provided further, That \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of this appropriation, shall be used for the hire of expert accountants for establishing accounting and cost-of-work offices at navy yards and stations, according to

the plan and method of indirect charges established at the Boston Navy Yard July, 1909, and for no other purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust and determine the amounts due on all claims for damages, where the amount of the claim does not exceed the sum of \$500, hereafter occasioned by collision, for which collision vessels of the Navy shall be found to be responsible, and report the amounts so ascertained and determined to be due the claimants to Congress, at each session thereof, through the Treasury Department, for payment as legal claims, out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor.

An amendment was adopted setting a limit of cost of residences for marine officers. Mr. Sherley charged that frequently houses were built for these officers costing as high as \$30,000, which their salaries did not enable them to keep up. His amendment places the limit for residences of general officers at \$15,000, for colonels and officers above the rank of captain at \$12,000, and for those below the rank of captain at \$9,000.

That part of the proviso relating to recruiting for the Navy, which is new this year as follows, was amended by striking out the requirement of "payment of full cost of first outfit." "But if it be afterward found upon evidence satisfactory to the Navy Department that any recruit has sworn falsely as to age and is under eighteen years of age at the time of enlistment, he shall, upon request of either parent or legal guardians, be released from service in the Navy [upon payment of full cost of first outfit]." Several modifications of this proviso were ruled out on points of order, among them one which sought to make it possible for the recruiting officer to accept a recruit without the birth certificate or verified statement of his being of age in cases where such certificate is unobtainable, when recruiting officer is convinced that oath of applicant as to age is credible.

Agreement was also reached on an amendment offered by Mr. Foss: "That the act entitled 'An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan naval equipment to certain military schools,' approved March 3, 1901, be amended by striking out the words '140 cadets,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words '75 cadets over fifteen years of age.'" This will enable a number of smaller schools to drill with government equipment.

The absence in this year's bill of the limitation of the cost of naval powder to sixty-four cents, as carried in the previous bill, was explained by the fact that the Government has already contracted with the du Ponts for 4,000,000 pounds at sixty-three cents, and has an offer from the same manufacturers of a price of sixty cents on 5,000,000 pounds if the Government will remove the requirement that the company must maintain four separate plants for the production of 25,000 pounds of powder a day. It was also brought out that the du Ponts were the only firm in a position to furnish the powder required for the Navy.

To the paragraph relating to "Experiments, Bureau of Ordnance," Mr. Hobson secured the addition of a proviso: "That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in experiments unless, in the development of armor-piercing projectiles and high explosives, an attack on heavy turret armor and heavy belt armor is made by armor-piercing projectiles at a battle range not less than 8,000 yards and by explosive gelatine in quantity not less than 200 pounds, exploded against the heavy belt armor and heavy turret armor of an actual vessel." Mr. Hobson explained that "some years ago several shells of this type and shells supposed to be of this type were experimented with and a gun was blown up, but the reports show that this did not affect the merits of the case. The Gathman gun has also been tried. This was an 18-inch gun, which fired an enormous volume, four or five hundred pounds of wet gun-cotton. It did not use a sensitive explosive. Consequently, when that large projectile with the large charge of gun-cotton struck the armor plate only part of it near the primer exploded. You could go all around there and pick up bucketfuls of gun-cotton that never had exploded. Now, that was assumed to prove the principle of outside-explosive shell to be a failure. As a matter of fact, it had no bearing upon the effect of sensitive explosives, which, because of their nature, will explode throughout the whole mass if any part explodes. The purpose of this test is to prove what the effect of such explosives will be on a ship, whether we fire them or have them fired at us. And in this connection it is well to note that the Japanese used this sensitive kind of explosive in the battle of Tsushima, and probably fired it in shells which this Government once had under consideration. One man down in the Department, an expert of whom I am a great admirer, does not think it worth while to make this experiment. He is one of the great ordnance experts of our day and generation, a splendid officer, and he is doubtless conscientious in thinking that the way to destroy a ship by gun fire is to penetrate the armor and explode the shell behind it. I am not criticising him in the slightest; it is possible he may be right; but I do think the least they could have done, and the least they could do now, is to explode that 200 pounds of explosive on the outside of a turret that they have available and on the belt armor that is available, and in that way throw some light on this question so important in the development of armor and armament."

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on April 4 passed S. 6728, providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Philippine Scouts, as printed in full on page 918, our issue of April 2. Two men are affected by the clause providing for retirement as second lieutenants of present captains of Scouts who had Volunteer service in the Civil War. Others now serving as commissioned officers with the Philippine Scouts were taken from the Regular Army enlisted roll, and the bill permits those men, when they have served a sufficient time to entitle them to retirement as enlisted men, to retire with the pay of a regimental sergeant major, which is the same as that of a first sergeant. That is to say, if a man was a private or a corporal or a sergeant in the Regular Army and was made a commissioned officer in the Philippine Scouts and serves until his age or length of service entitles him to retirement, he may retire with the retired pay of a regimental sergeant major without having to be put back on the active list of enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The Senate on April 5 passed S. 3781, providing that all moneys belonging to a deceased inmate of the Naval Home or derived from the sale of his personal effects, and which are not claimed by his next of kin, shall be deposited in the Treasury by the governor of the Home, as agent, and if any sum so deposited has been or shall hereafter be unclaimed for a period of five years from the death of the inmate it shall be covered into the Treasury; directs the governor of the Naval Home, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, to make diligent inquiry in every instance after the death of an inmate to ascertain the where-

abouts of his next of kin; but such claims may be presented at any time, and when supported by competent proof in any case more than five years after the death of an inmate shall be certified to Congress for consideration.

The Senate on April 5 passed S. 7166, to amend the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, entitled "An Act to Promote the Administration of Justice in the Navy," to amend Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes.

Amends Sec. 10 of the Act to read: "That general courts-martial may be convened by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commander of a fleet, squadron, or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States." Sec. 2. Amends Sec. 17 by adding the following: "Provided, That in a fleet or squadron the approval of the commander of a division upon sentences of summary courts-martial shall be a sufficient approval for the purposes of this section." Sec. 3. Amends Art. 55 of Sec. 1624, Revised Statutes, to read: "Courts of inquiry may be ordered by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the commander of a fleet, squadron, or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States." Sec. 4. That the powers conferred upon the commander of a vessel of the U.S. Navy by Arts. 24 and 26 of Sec. 1624 of the Revised Statutes, and by Sec. 1 of the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, hereinbefore mentioned, be, and they are hereby, extended to include and to be vested in the officer of the naval service in command of and with respect to naval landing forces when composed of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, from two or more ships of the Navy, or from other sources, on duty on shore by direction of the senior naval officer present or by higher naval authority: *Provided*, That in time of war such commander of naval landing forces shall be competent to convene courts of inquiry and general courts-martial: *And provided further*, That the commander of a naval landing force from a single ship, when on duty on shore by direction as aforesaid, may, with respect to such landing force, exercise the powers conferred upon the commander of a naval vessel by Art. 24 of Sec. 1624 of the Revised Statutes, and by Sec. 1 of the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, hereinbefore mentioned.

The Senate on April 5 passed the bill H.R. 89, to reorganize and enlist the members of the U.S. Naval Academy band. The band is to consist of one leader, who shall have the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; one second leader, pay \$50 per month; twenty-nine musicians, first class, and eleven musicians, second class, and that the members of the Naval Academy band as now organized shall be enlisted in the Navy and credited with all prior service of whatever nature as members of the band, and the leader and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment and length of service as other enlisted men of the Navy, but no back pay shall be allowed.

In the Senate on April 1 favorable report was made on S. 4238, that any officer on the active list of the line of the U.S. Navy as an additional number shall have the privilege and benefits of voluntary retirement authorized by Section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1899.

In the Senate on April 6 favorable report was made on S. 4020, "to provide for the naturalization of aliens who have served or shall hereafter serve for one enlistment of four years in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps or for four years in the Naval Auxiliary Service," amended to include members of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on April 4 on S. 3671, to promote Chief Bttn. Patrick Deery, U.S.N., "to be a lieutenant (junior grade) not in the line of promotion." An amendment requires his passing a mental and physical examination.

The Senate Committee favors the bill conferring yearly pensions of \$5,000 to Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland, widows of former Presidents, but opposes the proposition to place ex-Presidents on the retired list as Commander-in-Chief, U.S.A. and N., retired, with the pay of \$10,000 a year.

The Senate Committee on the Library favorably reports S. 5379, appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene upon the Guilford battle ground, in North Carolina, but "no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended until the Guilford Battle Ground Company is pledged to care for and maintain said statue and site, and there shall be provided for the public use an open highway thereto."

Senator Perkins on April 7 introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to create a naval reserve by enrolling citizens who are not more than forty years old. The reserves would serve in the Navy at the call of the President, being enrolled for five years, but with the privilege of resigning at any time except in time of war. During war the reserves would not be compelled to serve more than two years.

The House on April 4 passed H.R. 22846, the amendment of Section 15 of the Dick law relating to allotments to the Organized Militia. The text of this measure was printed in full on page 855, our issue of March 19, and the committee's report on the bill on page 851. At the same time the House passed H.R. 22839: "That the disbursing officers of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to pay from allotments under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, such sums as may be necessary to settle accounts incurred by the several states, territories and the District of Columbia for expenses involved by the participation of the Militia in joint encampments with the Regular Army during the season of 1908; *Provided*, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to credit such disbursements."

A Senate amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, just from conference committee of the two Houses, granted the consent of Congress to the acceptance by officers of the Army, in the discretion of the President, of such military details under the governments of Cuba and Panama as may be requested by the Presidents of those republics: provided that such details shall not exceed five in number. Mr. Slayden, of Texas, wants to know something about this, and on April 4 introduced and the House Military Committee approves H. Res. 573, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to (1) whether Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., Capt. G. G. Gatley, 3d E.A., and Capt. Philip S. Golderman, C.A.C., all of whom are officers in the U.S. Army, are attached in any way to the army of the Republic of Cuba; (2) whether these officers are receiving compensation from the government of Cuba; (3) under what circumstances the officers of the U.S. Army were detailed to service with the Cuban army, and under what authority of law they have received pay for such service; (4) whether any other officers besides those above named are detailed to duty in Cuba, and, if so, to what particular service, and whether they receive compensation for such service in addition to that they receive from the Treasury of the United States.

Favorable report has been made in the House on the proposition to extend the postal franking privilege to ex-Presidents and the widows of former Presidents.

In the House on March 31 a favorable report was made on H.R. 23771, the purpose of which is to make

the honorable discharge or the certificate of three years' service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service a substitute for the ordinary term of residence before naturalization is permitted under the law.

In the House on April 6 report was made on H.R. 9961, amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following: "That hereafter midshipmen upon graduation from the four years' course at the U.S. Naval Academy shall receive the commission of ensign in the U.S. Navy, and the midshipmen composing the two classes which graduated in 1908 and 1909 shall receive the commission of ensign from the date of their graduation from the four years' course at the U.S. Naval Academy: *Provided*, That no back pay nor allowances shall result by reason of the passage of this Act." The committee say: "The average age of graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy at the present time is twenty-two years and six months, an age at which a sense of responsibility is fully realized. Midshipmen are the only persons in the line of the Navy who do not receive the benefit of retirement, and should they be injured while at sea on their two years' cruise subsequent to their graduation from the Naval Academy they would not enjoy even a pensionable status, and if injured in the line of duty they have no relief except a discharge from the Service without pension or retirement."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has adversely reported the bill S. 7096, which passed the Senate March 15, as noted on page 851, our issue of March 19, providing for the acceptance of certain gifts among some 200 or more which have been bestowed upon American officers by foreign governments. The House Committee voted against the authorization of acceptance of any of the gifts. At the same time the committee adopted by a unanimous vote a resolution drafted by a subcommittee, of which Representative Edwin Denby, of Michigan, is chairman, expressing the hope that what was done to-day "will be regarded as notice to officials of the United States that this committee at least, and it is hoped all future committees dealing with this subject matter, will refuse to consider such requests." The only exception made is in the case of decorations offered to American citizens by official or quasi-official scientific associations for eminent scientific achievements.

Mr. Rainey, in the House on April 5, called for full information from the Secretary of the Navy, through H. Res. 574, as to the cause and results of the explosion on the Charleston.

In the House on April 5 Mr. Sulzer, who had on March 31 favorably reported the bill (S. 1028) to appoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army and retire him, asked for a recommitment of the bill to the Military Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Through the activity of Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, the Naval Appropriation bill will leave the House in a form which will make it necessary for the Senate to restore a number of important items placed in the bill by the House Committee which are absolutely necessary to maintain the Navy. The member from Wisconsin, during the reading of the bill on Tuesday and Wednesday, raised a point of order against every provision when there was the least prospect of having it stricken out because the matter under consideration was new legislation. Under the rules of the House, it is not in order to incorporate into an appropriation bill new legislation. Still it may be done by unanimous consent, and some of the most important sections in the Federal statutes have been enacted as provisions of appropriation bills. On a point of order raised by Mr. Stafford the provisions for the enlargement of the new drydocks at New York, Pearl Harbor and Puget Sound were stricken out. All the statements of the members of the Naval Committee, to the effect that the original plans for the drydocks will not provide for docks of sufficient length and width for the battleships which have been recently completed and are now under construction, were given no consideration.

It will be necessary for the Senate Committee to take up the entire subject of making appropriations for the new drydocks. Over in the Senate an amendment for an increase in the size of the drydocks will not be subject to a point of order. When it comes back to the House the Conference Committee the report will be adopted, and the enlargement of the docks will be provided for when the bill finally passes. The provision for the commission of midshipmen upon graduation from the Naval Academy was stricken from the Naval bill on point of order raised by Mr. Stafford. This will make it necessary for the passage of the special bills to bring about a change in the status of midshipmen. On Wednesday, April 6, the House Committee on Naval Affairs decided to report a bill which will carry out this provision of the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill provides that midshipmen who graduated with the classes of 1908 and 1909 shall be commissioned as ensigns immediately upon the passage of the measure. It is specified that no back pay will result from the enactment of the bill into law. While the measure has the support of the Naval Affairs Committee both in the House and the Senate, it is in danger of becoming entangled in a mass of legislation which will be up for consideration during the closing days of the session and thus fail to pass. Representative Olcott, of New York, will take a personal interest in the bill and will press it for passage. But it will be three or four weeks before the Naval Committee will be reached on the call of committees under the Wednesday calendar rule. When the Naval Affairs Committee is reached the swordmaster's bill, the Naval Academy professors' bill and the wireless telegraphy bill must come up for consideration before a vote on the midshipmen's bill is taken. Under these conditions it is rather doubtful whether the measure can pass through the House and Senate at this session without an extraordinary effort on the part of Mr. Olcott and the champions of the bill.

Both the Senate and House Military Committees on Thursday, April 7, reported favorably a bill authorizing the President to drop officers from the rolls of the Army under certain conditions. The bill, which was prepared by the War Department, reads as follows:

H.R. 24139, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—Concerning dismissal of officers of the U.S. Army. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to drop from the rolls of the Army any officer who is absent from duty three months without leave, or who has been absent in confinement in a state prison or penitentiary for more than three months after conviction by a civil court of competent jurisdiction; and no officer so dropped shall be eligible for reappointment. (Same as S. 7635.)

It is understood that this bill, the passage of which is being urged by the Secretary of War, is to cover the case of Peter C. Hains, jr., and Capt. Thomas Franklin, who are serving terms in the penitentiary for criminal

offenses. It is probable that the bill will be passed at the first opportunity by both the Senate and the House.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday, April 7, voted to report favorably the House bill for the raising of the wreck of the Maine. The measure has been placed in the hands of Senator Hale, of Maine, who, as soon as he writes the report, will bring it in upon the floor of the Senate and urge its immediate passage.

It was decided by the Senate Naval Committee on Thursday to report favorably the Perkins bill (S. 4020), providing for the naturalization of aliens who have served in the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service. The only amendment that was made by the committee was to include the Revenue Service in the bill. The text of the measure is as follows:

That any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of four years in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States and upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval sources of such service: *Provided*, That an honorable discharge from the Navy, Marine Corps, or the naval auxiliary service, or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment shall be accepted as proof of good moral character: *Provided further*, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the U.S. may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof described by the foregoing provisions.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL AGREEMENT.

An agreement was reached on Thursday, April 7, by the Senate and House conferees on the Military Academy bill. The House conferees voted to agree on all of the important Senate amendments. The most important Senate amendments were for the purchase of the Ladycliffe Seminary and the modification of the hazing regulations for the Academy. The hazing regulations embraced practically the provisions of the bill which was reported favorably by the House Committee covering that subject. An organ is provided for the new chapel at the Academy, which is to be purchased by the Superintendent at a cost of \$10,000 without advertising for bids.

An entire new piece of legislation, not in any way connected with the Academy, is embraced in Amendment 31, which was agreed to by the House conferees. This provides that the "decision of the War Department as to the rights of any person to be held and considered to have been mustered into the Service of the United States shall be conclusive, and no claim shall be allowed under the Act of 1897 without the War Department's approval." The purpose of this section is to prevent the opening of about 100,000 claims by the Treasury Department. The officials of the Treasury Department have held that the Treasury Department have final jurisdiction in these cases, and are asking for the papers in many of them. If this provision is agreed to by the House some very extensive litigation in the Treasury Department will be stopped.

The hazing provisions of the Act as agreed to by the conferees are as follows:

The portion of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1901, prescribing penalty for hazing, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall make appropriate regulations for putting a stop to the practice of hazing, such regulations to prescribe dismissal, suspension, or other adequate punishments for infractions of the same, and to embody a clear definition of hazing."

"Sec. 2. That any cadet who shall be charged with offenses under such regulations which would involve his dismissal from the Academy shall be granted, upon his written request, a trial by a general court-martial, and any cadet dismissed from the Academy for hazing shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets nor eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member."

"Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The regulations of the U.S. Military Academy upon the subject of hazing having been modified, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to dispose of any cases which are now pending, and in which final action has not yet been taken, under the provisions of the said regulations as modified.

BROWNSVILLE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The report of the court of inquiry to examine into the case of a number of negro soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry, charged with "shooting up" Brownsville, Tex., in 1906, was made public on April 6, 1910. The dismissal of three companies of the 25th Infantry by ex-President Roosevelt for participation in the shooting is sustained, and the court is unanimously of the opinion that the evidence sustained the charges.

The officers of the three companies of negro troops are censured, while fourteen of the soldiers are found eligible for re-enlistment.

The trial has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the Army of the United States, and doubtless of any Army. The findings have been submitted to the War Department, and in due time will go to the President for his approval. The record of evidence will not be ready to be sent to the President until next week. The court organized in April, 1909, and has been in continuous session since.

The court was composed of Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, retired, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, retired, Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, retired, Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, retired, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, retired, and Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., judge advocate of the court.

The appointment of the court of inquiry was in accordance with an Act of Congress which was passed after a long fight by ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, who defended the negro soldiers. The Act provided that a military court should be appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate the circumstances of the affray, with a view to determining whether any of the dismissed soldiers should be allowed to re-enlist if they were able to prove that they did not participate in the attack upon the town.

The findings of the court are as follows:

"1. As to the charges made by the mayor and citizens of Brownsville, Tex., that soldiers of the 25th Infantry stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., did, on the night of Aug.

13-14, 1906, shoot into houses of the town of Brownsville, occupied by men, women and children, killing Frank Natus, a citizen of said town, seriously wounding the lieutenant of police, M. Y. Domingues, causing him the loss of an arm and killing the horse under him, the court is unanimous in its opinion that the evidence sustains the charges.

"2. As to the disciplinary aspect of their case, including the performance of duty by the officers and enlisted men of the 25th Infantry, garrisoned in Fort Brown, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, as measured by the standard in the Army, the court is of the opinion that if the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates had performed their respective duties on the evening immediately prior to the shooting affray with appreciation of the obligations and responsibilities devolving upon them by the serious situation then confronting them the shooting affray could not have occurred.

"Also, if immediately after the shooting, when the men had been charged with the crime, a careful inspection of every man in the garrison, including his arms, equipment and ammunition, had been made, as was attempted at daylight, several hours afterward, some of the guilty men would have been discovered.

"3. As to eligibility for re-enlistment, a majority of the court find favorably as to the qualifications of the following men:

"Company B—Jones A. Coltraus, Edward L. Daniels, Edward Warfield, Company C—Lewis J. Baker, Clifford I. Adair, Henry W. Arvin, Calvin Smith, John Smith, Company D—Robert Williams, Winter Washington, Elias Gant, John A. Jackson, Samuel E. Scott, William Van Hook.

"Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan does not concur in the second conclusion. Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young and Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger do not concur in the third conclusion."

By a vote of three to five the court recommend that the men of the battalion named above be reinstated. The reasons for this action by the court have not been made public. Four of the men named failed to go before the Senate Committee when the investigation was held three years ago. It was anticipated that certain men who re-enlisted after the inspection by General Garlington might be recommended for reinstatement, as they seemed to have a sufficient alibi to their credit, but it is said that no such consideration entered into the reason for selecting the fourteen men named. It is of interest to note that the name of Sergeant Mingo Sanders, who had but a few months to serve to entitle him to retirement, and who made a strenuous effort to defend himself before the Senate Committee and to the Secretary of War (then Mr. Taft), does not appear in the list. In fact, Sanders's conduct before the court seemed to suggest that he had no desire to secure reinstatement, and his attitude toward the court was at times fairly insulting.

U.S.M.A. PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has designated the following persons for competitive examination to fill vacancies to occur among the cadets at large at West Point in 1911:

Malcolm G. Allison, son of Col. James N. Allison, Sub. Dept.

Lucien S. S. Berry, son of Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d Field Art.

Francis Bonham, son of the late Lieut. William B. Bonham, U.S.A.

John F. Conklin, son of Major John Conklin, 2d Field Art.

Herbert R. Corbin, son of the late J. L. Corbin, Ohio Volunteers, Civil War, and nephew of the late Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin.

Alexander P. Cronkhite, son of Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, Coast Art.

William W. Dempsey, son of Col. Charles A. Dempsey, U.S.A., retired.

George W. Edwards, son of Lieut. Col. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired.

Vernon Evans, son of Lieut. Col. W. P. Evans, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

Sidney C. Graves, son of Capt. William S. Graves, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

Stafford L. Irwin, son of Major George L. Irwin, 3d Field Art.

James W. Jenkins, son of Capt. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav.

Arthur Jones, son of 1st Lieut. F. M. Jones, 12th Cav.

Thomas Lamoreux, son of Major T. B. Lamoreux, Coast Art.

Egbert T. Lloyd, son of Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired.

Jerome B. Machle, son of J. B. Machle, Post Coms. Sergt., U.S.A.

Henry R. Mallory, son of Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf.

Robert B. McBride, jr., son of Capt. R. B. McBride, Coast Art.

Pearson Menoher, son of Major Charles T. Menoher, 1st Field Art.

John D. Miley, jr., son of the late Lieut. J. D. Miley, U.S. Art.

James B. Ord, son of the late James T. Ord, Porto Rico Regiment.

Harry McE. Pendleton, son of Major E. P. Pendleton, 29th Inf.

Mortimer D. Rathgeber, son of 1st Lieut. George H. Rathgeber, Phil. Scouts.

John E. Russell, son of Col. W. T. Russell, Corps of Engrs.

Richard K. Smith, son of Major Allen M. Smith, Med. Corps.

Wilhelm D. Styer, son of Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf.

Robert C. Van Vliet, son of Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf.

John P. Varnum, son of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., retired.

Victor W. Wales, son of Major Philip G. Wales, Med. Corps.

Percival McC. Werlich, son of Capt. P. J. Werlich, U.S.N.

A bronze tablet presented by the Naples section of the Italian Naval League to the officers and enlisted men of the U.S. warships which rendered aid in Calabria and Sicily after the earthquake of Dec. 18, 1908, has arrived at the Navy Department. It will be placed in a conspicuous position on the battleship Connecticut, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. Similar tablets have been presented to the navies of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Russia. The tablet contains bas-relief female figures symbolizing the six countries named, with a fleet of battleships in the background rapidly approaching a representation of the ruined city of Messina.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Atlantic Fleet, which arrived at Hampton Roads March 30, went out for maneuvers and target practice April 4, and continued at this duty until Saturday, April 9, when it was expected to return to its anchorage. The fleet will go out again next week and lay out the target range. The targets for the spring practice are being made at the Norfolk Yard and are nearly completed. The regular target practice under battle conditions will begin April 15. The effort will be made to require firing records to be made in the heaviest weather with the vessels on the roll and pitch, so as to put the marksmanship of the crews to the severest test. The Michigan, which joined the fleet March 1, has taken the place of the Ohio, which is at the New York Yard for repairs. The South Carolina will, before target practice begins, take the place of the Wisconsin, which is to be generally overhauled at the Portsmouth Yard. The Wisconsin is now at New Orleans taking part in the convalescence of the Mystic Shriners. The Delaware and North Dakota will join the fleet May 1, and soon after the New Jersey and the Missouri will go to their home yards at Boston for repairs; neither will go out of commission, but will remain in reserve. The Ohio and Wisconsin will, however, go out of commission. The New Jersey's boilers are in bad condition, and she will require a good deal of work before she will be ready again for serious work. The fleet will probably go to Cape Cod for the purpose of calibrating guns, although there has been consideration of Mobile Bay for the purpose. The preponderating probability, however, is that Cape Cod will be the place for this work. The Delaware and North Dakota are being put in the fleet many months ahead of the expected time in order to get them down to work and to discover just what they can do. There are not officers and men enough, it is said, to keep these vessels and the New Jersey and Missouri all at work with the fleet at the same time.

The U.S.S. Tacoma sailed from Old Point Comfort for Liberia April 6, via Portsmouth, N.H. She will relieve the scout cruiser Birmingham, now on duty at Liberia in connection with the recent rioting there.

The U.S. Special Service Squadron was organized on April 5. The squadron consists of the Montana (flagship), North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Chester.

The U.S.S. Buffalo, South Dakota and Tennessee were at Panama April 6. The Tennessee, Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, will remain until about April 16, proceeding later to attend the Argentine Exposition on May 24. Since the ships arrived several hundred bluejackets have had shore leave daily from early morning until sundown. A large party of sailors chartered a special car attached to the regular afternoon train on April 4 to Colon, returning by way of the Relocation Railroad and through Culebra Cut, which made a highly enjoyable, interesting and instructive excursion.

The new battleship Delaware was placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Va., April 4, with Capt. Charles A. Gove commanding. The Delaware probably will be at Norfolk for several months undergoing alterations. She is a vessel of 20,000 tons displacement, and has a length of 510 feet and a breadth of 85 feet 2½ inches. Her complement is fifty-five officers and 872 men.

The torpedo boat Reid has this week made the best record yet attained by any of her class, her speed on her final trial being 30.2 knots, or an excess of thirty-five miles an hour for four hours. The Flusser made 29.2 knots. The run was made from Key West to Pensacola, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles. The Flusser carried the naval board making a final inspection and speed test of the five new destroyers which recently arrived at Pensacola.

The ceremonies at Charleston, S.C., attending the presentation of a service of plate to the battleship South Carolina, open on Monday forenoon, April 11, with an excursion around the harbor, including a visit to Fort Sumter. Cars will leave the City Hall at 10:45 a.m. for the custom house wharf. The U.S.S. Macdonough will leave the wharf at 11 a.m. The city of Charleston, under the lead of Mayor Rhett, is showing the most generous spirit of Southern hospitality in providing for those it has invited to attend the ceremonies. The morning excursion will be followed in the evening by a banquet at the Charleston Hotel.

A report received at the Navy Department from Capt. J. C. Gillmore, commanding the cruiser Maryland, states that defective boiler tubes blew out April 1 and three men were badly injured, one of them, William Amberson, a coal passer, dying the next day. Four generative tubes burst, filling the furnace room with steam, and making it almost impossible for men to go to the rescue of the men caught there. The Maryland was on her way to Monterey Bay from Santa Barbara.

A newspaper despatch from Manila April 1 says: "The court of inquiry has about completed its investigation of the accident on board the U.S. cruiser Charleston, when eight men were killed and seven others injured by the explosion of a 3-inch gun. It is generally believed that the explosion was due to a broken firing pin, which struck the primer as the breech lock was swung to close the breech on the cartridge, and exploded the shell before the block was locked in place."

The G.C.M. for the trial of Asst. Paymaster Lawrence G. Haughey, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Castine, of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, began at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 7. The sum of \$3,500 was extracted from the safe of the paymaster's office on board the Castine several weeks ago at the Boston Yard. The robbery occurred during the temporary absence of Paymaster Haughey. Several hundred dollars of the amount taken subsequently was discovered in an out-of-the-way part of the vessel. The detail of the court is as follows: Capt. Charles E. Fox, president; Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht and Edwin H. DeLany, Paymasters; Victor S. Jackson and Edward E. Goodhue, P.A. Paymaster; Roland W. Schumann and Lieut. Ralston S. Holmes, with Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Hilliard as judge advocate.

The question as to whether the new Navy 14-inch gun will be adopted for the main battery of the new battleships is still to be determined, though the efficiency of this gun has been fully established by the tests on the proving ground, of which the Chief of Ordnance has made a report.

The buggy-top canvas canopy for naval launches has been tested on launches of battleships of the Atlantic Fleet and is favorably reported upon by Rear Admiral Schroeder. It is less durable than the old top and affords less protection against the weather, but it can be more easily taken in in the case of such an accident as that which led to the loss of the lives of several midshipmen

who were imprisoned in a sinking boat at Hampton Roads last year because of their inability to release the canvas covering used on a metal framework.

Pay officers of the Navy have been ordered to keep a card index of pay rolls to show names and pay numbers in exact alphabetical sequence. This is done to facilitate at the end of each quarter the making of the index to be forwarded to the Auditor with all pay rolls embracing 300 accounts.

Navy pay officers afloat have been directed to require contractors to furnish a copy of all orders for purchases to the general storeroom to whom delivery of the stores is to be made. Full instructions must be given for delivery of goods f.o.b. at the ship's side or at factory.

The largest pennant in Denver, Colo., was that presented to Mayor Speer on April 2 by Lieut. H. G. S. Wallace, U.S.N., on behalf of the officers and crew of the cruiser Denver. The big flag is 300 feet in length, and commencing with a width of four feet gradually tapers to a point. It is made of silk, and is a combination of the stars and stripes and the blue flag covered with stars known as the Union Jack. The city officers are very proud of this magnificent flag which the men on the Denver have given to the city, and Commissioner of Supplies George Collins, in whose custody it has been placed, is already planning some method of hanging the pennant in the Auditorium. Lieutenant Wallace made a timely speech in presenting the flag to the Mayor, and Police Magistrate Stapleton, who is a Spanish War veteran, replied on behalf of the city.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has awarded the contract for the construction of the new wire rope mill at the Boston Yard to the J. E. Locatelli Company, of Boston, for \$49,471.

Bids will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks April 30 for the installation at the Boston Navy Yard of a condenser and piping equipment for a 1,500 kilowatt turbo-generator. The equipment is required to be equal to condensing not less than 30,000 pounds of steam per hour.

Bids have been invited for the construction along Drydock No. 1, at the Charleston Navy Yard, of a standard gauge railroad. The award will be made at the Bureau of Yards and Docks April 30.

Bids have been invited by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the removal of another portion of the Cob Dock at the New York yard. These specifications apply to what is called the "toe" of the dock, and cover about 113,000 cubic yards of material at the southern end of the dock. The dock is to be removed to a depth of thirty-one feet below the plane of mean low water. A bulkhead, 320 feet long, is to be built to retain the material of that part of the dock remaining unmoved. The part to be removed is practically a triangle, of which the sides are 320, 380 and 500 feet long.

The agents of express companies in Havana frequently receive articles consigned to vessels at Guantanamo on which the Cuban government levies customs duties invariably before they will permit a clearance of the articles. In the lease to the United States by Cuba of the areas of land and water for coaling stations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda it is provided that there shall be free admission of articles in the areas named. Officers are advised to use the mails or freight and direct that goods be not sent to them via Havana.

The Secretary of the Navy has written letters commending Hospital Apprentice B. E. Kirwan and Pvt. Peter Foy, of the Marine Corps, for their bravery in rescuing the son of the Vice President of Cuba and a fellow-student from a preparatory college at Annapolis, who were plunged into the icy waters of the bay by the capsizing of a canoe on March 20. Kirwan is but a stripling, while the young Cuban weighed over two hundred pounds and is very strong. Although dragged under the water, as was Foy, who came to the rescue, and severely bruised by the desperate struggles of the drowning boy, Kirwan succeeded in keeping his head above the water until Corpl. James Fallon, of the Severn, succeeded in getting together a number of marines and launching a boat from the beach, with which they paddled out with pieces of board, in the absence of oars, and dragged the party into the boat.

Commenting on the new U.S. battleship Delaware, the London Engineer says: "An interesting feature is the size of the Babcock and Wilcox boilers fitted. The grates are no less than 7 feet long by 14 feet 9 inches wide. The total number of boilers is fourteen, giving a total of 1,440 square feet, or just over 100 square feet per boiler. These units are considerably larger than those in use in the Royal Navy, the Dreadnought class having only about 88 square feet per boiler and 18 units. A much greater rate of combustion obtains in the United States Navy than in our own. In the two classes under discussion the coal burned per square foot of grate per hour was 37.5 lbs., against about 24 lbs., the respective air pressures being nearly two inches for the Delaware and one inch for the Dreadnought. After this it is not surprising to note that the actual evaporation ratio is ten in the British ships compared to only a bare eight times in the United States vessel. Of course, these differences are accepted by the respective naval authorities, but it is not easy to reconcile American practice with what is regarded as best suited to our own requirements."

Some recent thorough trials of dehydrated vegetables made at the Newport Naval Station, under the direction of P.A. Paymaster F. P. Williams, U.S.N., afford interesting evidence that the food of the sailor man on board Uncle Sam's ships is wholesome and the best that is to be had under the conditions of life at sea. Tests were made of rice, potatoes, cabbage (cubed), carrots, turnips, spinach, soup greens, cranberries and rhubarb. The general results, as stated in Paymaster Williams's report, were very satisfactory. The soup greens, spinach and cranberries, he says, were excellent, the rice potatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots and turnips were very good, and the rhubarb was fair. The cabbage was dehydrated with the flat leaves and not shredded, as heretofore. The carrots and turnips were cubed and not sliced, as hitherto. The cubing is said to concentrate the flavor of the product. In addition to the above samples of corn and string beans in tins were furnished for trial by the American Dehydrating Company, of Waukegan, Wis., and they were found to be excellent in flavor. Raspberries tinned were regarded as only fair. Potatoes sliced were found to be good in flavor, but had a bad odor. Owing to the diverse reports made by pay officers of the Atlantic Fleet during the past year or two about dehydrated vegetables, these tests are of great value, as they indicate that the dissatisfaction was largely due to want of information as to how to prepare and cook the vegetables served.

The annual preparation for the military field mass, which is held on the campus of the Marine Barracks at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Memorial Sunday,

May 29, under the auspices of the Gloucester Naval Camp No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans, assisted by the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, were begun at a meeting of the committee of Gloucester Naval Camp and representatives of the organization of the United Spanish War Veterans held on April 2.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are changes in the location of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels, which appear in the complete table given elsewhere in this issue:
Leonidas, arrived April 4 at Boca del Toro, Panama.
Paducah, arrived April 6 at Greytown, Nicaragua.
Ozark and Tonopah, arrived April 5 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, sailed April 5 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Guam.
Prometheus, sailed April 5 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for trial run.
Tacoma, sailed April 6 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Hartford, arrived April 7 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Charleston, Chattanooga and Cleveland, arrived April 7 at Hong Kong, China.
Prairie, sailed April 7 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.
Caesar, arrived April 7 at Newport News, Va.
Patuxent and Pataspoco, sailed April 7 from Norfolk, Va., for the Southern Drill Grounds.
California and West Virginia, sailed April 6 from California City, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
South Carolina, sailed from Havana, Cuba, for Charleston, S.C., April 7.
Wisconsin, arrived at New Orleans April 7.
California, West Virginia and Maryland arrived at Mare Island, April 7.
Colorado and Pennsylvania arrived at Bremerton, Wash., April 7.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 4, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Chauncey Thomas to be a rear admiral from March 11, 1910, vice Nazro, retired.
Capt. William A. Marshall to be a rear admiral from March 17, 1910, vice Swift, retired.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) George C. Pegram to be a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910, to fill a vacancy.
Surg. Andrew R. Wentworth to be a medical inspector from Feb. 5, 1910, vice Medical Inspector Lovering, promoted.
Nominations sent to the Senate March 26, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Richard M. Hughes to be a captain from March 11, 1910, vice Thomas, promoted.
Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett to be a captain from March 17, 1910, vice Marshall, promoted.
Lieut. Comdr. Edward L. Beach to be a commander from March 11, 1910, vice M. Hughes, promoted.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: George V. Stewart, Albert Norris, William Baggeley and Benjamin Dutton, jr.
Med. Insp. William R. Du Bose to be a medical director from March 5, 1910, vice Harmon, retired.
The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from March 28, 1910, to fill vacancies: Griffith E. Thomas, of Mich.; Clyde B. Camerer, of Ill.; Gardner E. Robertson, of N.Y., and William H. Connor, of Mass.
Mach. James J. Cotter to be a chief machinist from July 30, 1909, after the completion of six years' service in present grade.
Asst. Surg. Philip E. Garrison to be a passed assistant surgeon from June 1, 1909, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.
The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from March 28, 1910, to fill vacancies: Andrew B. Davidson, Penn.; William L. Irvine, R.I.; Earle W. Phillips, N.Y.; James A. Bass, Md.; Duncan C. Walton, Md.; Walter A. Bloedorn, Neb.; Arthur B. Cecil, Md.; Irving W. Robbins, Cal.; Harry E. Jenkins, Va.; George R. W. French, Penn.; Stanley D. Hart, Conn.; Frank W. Thompson, Conn.; Willard J. Riddick, N.C., and Joseph J. A. McMullin, Penn.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 31, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander to be paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander from Feb. 20, 1910, to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously confirmed: Charles R. O'Leary, Charles W. Eliason, Cuthbert J. Cleborne, John D. Robnett, George W. Pigman, jr., George W. Reeves, jr., Ray Spear and Christian J. Peoples.

The following assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910: Lee S. Border, John C. Sweeney, jr., James O. Gawne and Alva B. Court.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 5, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Richard M. Hughes to be a captain.
Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett to be a captain.
Lieut. Comdr. Edward L. Beach to be a commander.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: George V. Stewart, Albert Norris, William Baggeley, and Benjamin Dutton, jr.
Med. Insp. William R. Du Bose to be a medical director from March 28, 1910, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Griffith E. Thomas, Clyde B. Camerer, Gardner E. Robertson, William H. Connor, Andrew B. Davidson, William L. Irvine, Earle W. Phillips, James A. Bass, Duncan C. Walton, Walter A. Bloedorn, Arthur B. Cecil, Irving W. Robbins, Harry E. Jenkins, George R. W. French, Stanley D. Hart, Frank W. Thompson, Willard J. Riddick and Joseph J. A. McMullin.
Mach. James J. Cotter to be a chief machinist in the Navy from July 30, 1909, after the completion of six years' service in present grade.
Asst. Surg. Philip E. Garrison to be a passed assistant surgeon.

G.O. 59, MARCH 23, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

The Department takes great pleasure in awarding a medal of honor and a gratuity of one hundred dollars to R. E. Bonney, chief water tender, and E. A. Clary, water tender, U.S. Navy, for extraordinary heroism displayed by them at the time of the boiler accident which occurred on board the Hopkins, Feb. 14, 1910.

The heroic conduct of these men is set forth in the following letter:

U.S.S. Hopkins, San Pedro, Cal., Feb. 21, 1910.

Sir:—
1. In accordance with U.S. Navy Regulations, Article 831 (2 and 3), I have the honor to submit the following report of extraordinary heroism on the part of certain men of this ship on the occasion of a serious boiler accident which occurred on the 14th instant.

2. At about 7:30 a.m., Feb. 14, 1910, while making prep-

arations for getting under way, a tube pulled out of the port wing drum of "B" boiler; at that time the full steaming watch, consisting of the following men, was in the forward fireroom: Hunt, J. E., C.W.T.; Clary, E. A., W.T.; Neave, W. A., F. 1c.; Carlettillo, L. B., F. 2c.; Taylor, R. E., F. 1c.; Davis, C. L., O.P.; Brown, T. J., C.P., and McNerlin, G. B., F. 1c.

3. The fire on the grate was blown through the bars and out into the fireroom through the ash pan doors, and the fireroom was filled with steam. The fact that the furnace doors open into the furnace probably saved the entire fireroom force from immediate destruction. With the exception of Clary, Carlettillo and Taylor, the watch escaped up the fireroom ladders to the deck; Carlettillo sought refuge in the starboard bunker, and Taylor was probably overcome and fell over on a grating halfway up the ladder.

4. With splendid presence of mind and at the risk of his life, Clary remained in the fireroom and started the starboard blower, after which he was only able to climb up the ladder and get on deck with the assistance of Ensign Guy E. Davis, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Perry, who had reached the scene, and refused to allow Clary to stay longer in the fireroom and start the other blower.

5. While Clary was catching his breath, R. E. Bonney, C.W.T., arrived on the scene and dashed below into the blinding steam, supported by Ensign Davis, to get the port blower started; while doing this he felt some one kick him and realized that there was a man on the blower grating. Regardless of danger and at the risk of his life, Bonney held his breath, lowered himself to the grating, and with the assistance of Ensign Davis, brought Taylor, then nearly unconscious, up on deck.

6. Bonney then returned to the task of starting the port blower, and Almon, S. L., M.M. 1c., came to his assistance; these two men, at great risk to themselves, assisted by Ensign Davis, finally got the port blower started, and the fireroom was soon cleared of steam.

7. Clary then returned to his post in the fireroom, and finding Carlettillo in the bunker, brought him up on deck to safety and medical assistance.

8. Ensign Davis, with Bonney and Clary, then went below into the fireroom, which had several inches of hot water over the floor plates, and hauled fires, and saved the boiler from ruin.

12. In view of the above facts, I have the honor to submit that Clary and Bonney displayed extraordinary heroism on this occasion, at the risk of their lives, and I have the honor to recommend to the Department that each of these men be presented with a gratuity and a medal of honor.

Very respectfully,
E. FRIEDRICK, Lieut., U.S.N., Commanding.
The Secretary of the Navy.

The fleet commander of the U.S. Pacific Torpedo Fleet, who was at the time of the occurrence described above the senior officer present, approved the above recommendation.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 44, MARCH 18, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

The U.S.S. Hornet is hereby stricken from the Navy list from this date.

BECKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 45, MARCH 24, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

The terms of Navy Department S.O. No. 35, of Dec. 14, 1909, are hereby modified as follows:

After the section giving the Ninth Torpedo Division, Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, insert as follows:

Tenth Torpedo Division (Fourteenth Fleet), U (Fleet); Daniel Ammen (flagboat), R: John Trippie, H; Henry Walke, D; John E. Monaghan, L; Daniel T. Patterson, O.
Strike out whole section in regard to the Submarine Divisions of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, and substitute the following:

Submarine Divisions.

First Submarine Division (Fifteenth Fleet), W (Fleet); Cuttlefish (flagboat), U; Octopus, R; Taranula, H; Viper, D; Plunger, L. (No tender assigned at present.)

Second Submarine Division (Fifteenth Fleet), W (Fleet); Stingray (flagboat), O; Tarpon, V; Bonita, G; Snapper, J. (No tender assigned at present. One vessel short in this division.)

Third Submarine Division (Fifteenth Fleet), W (Fleet); Graying (flagboat), C; Salmon, P; Skipjack, J; Sturgeon, A; Narwhal, K; Castine (tender), X; Severn (tender), B.

Fourth Submarine Division (Sixteenth Fleet), P (Fleet); Thrasher (flagboat), U; Tuna, R. (No tender assigned at present. Three vessels short in this division.)

Strike out whole section in regard to the Submarine Divisions of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and substitute the following:

Submarine Divisions.

First Submarine Division (Fifteenth Fleet), W (Fleet); Grampus (flagboat), U; Pike, R; Fortune (tender), V. (Three vessels short in this division.)

Second Submarine Division (Fifteenth Fleet), W (Fleet); Carp (flagboat), H; Barracuda, D; Pickrel, L; Skate, O. (No tender assigned at present. One vessel short in this division.)

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEATHS.

Wong Chee, mess attendant, third class, died March 19, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Mississippi.

Charles D. Harrington, apprentice seaman, died March 25, 1910, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Felix H. Henderson, coal passer, died Feb. 27, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Vicksburg.

George Karch, coal passer, died March 17, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Virginia.

George E. Levering, apprentice seaman, died March 23, 1910, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

John C. Lynch, chief quartermaster, U.S.N. (retired), died Feb. 2, 1910, in Coacraclare, County Clare, Ireland.

Edward Spittall, private, U.S. Marine Corps, died March 23, 1910, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel Wood, boatswain's mate, first class (retired), died March 18, 1910, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 1.—Ensign W. H. Lee detached duty Missouri; to duty as aid on staff of commander Second Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Minnesota.

Midshipmen R. W. Clark and N. W. Pickering detached duty Des Moines; to duty Franklin.

Surg. T. A. Berryhill detached duty Nebraska; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. B. Richardson detached duty naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. A. Asserson detached duty naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to duty naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

Passed Asst. Paymr. H. E. Collins detached duty as assistant to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as accounting officer.

Passed Asst. Paymr. S. L. Bethea detached duty Connecticut; to duty Castine as pay officer.

Asst. Paymr. L. G. Haughey detached duty Castine; to temporary duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Bttn. P. Deery detached duty Connecticut; to duty Southern.

Bttn. P. H. Bierce detached duty Southern; to duty Connecticut.

Gun. G. C. Tanske detached duty Indiana; to duty Minnesota.

Paymr. Clerk E. H. Porter appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Castine, revoked.

APRIL 1.—Lieut. L. E. Morgan to duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey, jr., detached duty Lamson; to duty Franklin.

Lieut. B. H. Green detached duty Montgomery; to duty Lamson.

Midshipman C. O. Bassett resignation as midshipman in the Navy accepted, to take effect March 31, 1910.

Midshipman F. T. Van Anken detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Des Moines.

Midship F. T. Leighton detached duty Connecticut; to duty Montana.

Midshipman O. C. Green detached duty Missouri; to duty Montana.

Midshipman R. E. Sampson detached duty Michigan; to duty Montana.

Midshipman A. T. Bidwell detached duty Mississippi; to duty Des Moines.

Midshipman H. J. Knerr detached duty California; to duty Truxtun.

Midshipman F. T. Berry detached duty Colorado; to duty Truxtun.

Midshipman C. L. Best detached duty Maryland; to duty Whipple.

Midshipman F. L. Caww detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Lawrence.

Midshipman H. G. Donald detached duty Maryland; to duty Perry.

Midshipman K. H. Donavin detached duty West Virginia; to duty Pike.

Midshipman E. Guthrie detached duty Colorado; to duty Hull.

Midshipman S. E. Holliday detached duty California; to duty Paul Jones.

Midshipman J. M. Deem detached duty Louisiana; to duty New York.

Chief Gun. P. Lynch, retired, detached duty U.S. Nitre Depot, Malden, Mass.; to home.

Chief Gun. J. Shannon to duty U.S. Nitre Depot, Malden, Mass.

Chief Mach. R. F. Nourse to duty naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

APRIL 4.—Comdr. W. J. Maxwell detached duty connection General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as member of the General Board, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Todd to duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. T. H. Taylor to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. J. G. Fremont, jr., detached duty as inspector of ordnance, Firth-Stirling Steel Company, Giesboro Manor, D.C.; to duty North Dakota.

Lieut. E. S. Jackson to duty as inspector of ordnance, Firth-Stirling Steel Company, Giesboro Manor, D.C., and Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va.

Ensigns I. F. Dorch and R. W. Spofford to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Midshipman W. R. Monroe detached duty command Biddle; to duty Octopus for instruction.

Asst. Surg. L. P. Shipp detached duty Buffalo and Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, Panama; to home, and resignation as an assistant surgeon in the Navy accepted.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. T. Johnson appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, dated July 27, 1909, revoked, to take effect April 8, 1910, and detached duty Naval Medical School; to home.

Passed Asst. Paymr. H. W. Browning detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. T. P. Ballenger detached duty Georgia; to duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Bttn. O. J. W. Halthorn detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Salem.

Paymr. Clerk M. P. Corbin appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

APRIL 5.—Comdr. F. W. Koester commissioned a commander from Nov. 20, 1909.

Comdr. A. L. Norton commissioned a commander from Feb. 20, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Kautz commissioned a lieutenant commander from Nov. 16, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Falconer commissioned a lieutenant commander from Aug. 2, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sexton commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 24, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Asserson commissioned a lieutenant commander from Jan. 9, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Graham commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 15, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Williams commissioned a lieutenant commander from Dec. 4, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen commissioned a lieutenant commander from Sept. 3, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Chase commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 23, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps detached duty Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to home and granted sick leave.

Lieut. S. B. Smith, C. H. Shaw, E. R. Shipp and E. A. Swanson commissioned lieutenants from Jan. 31, 1910.

Lieut. A. F. Carter detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty North Dakota.

Ensign H. M. Bemis when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave three months.

Ensign W. C. Barker detached duty Milwaukee; to duty Washington.

Ensign M. F. Draemel detached duty St. Louis; to duty Washington.

Midshipmen J. S. Harris and J. M. Ashley detached duty Washington; to duty Wheeling.

Midshipmen W. D. Billingsley and E. D. Almy detached duty West Virginia; to duty Petrel.

Midshipman C. S. Keller detached duty Maryland; to duty Petrel.

Midshipmen N. W. Pickering and R. W. Clark detached duty Frankun; to duty Indiana.

P.A. Surg. R. A. Bachmann detached duty St. Louis; to duty naval hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

P.A. Surg. B. F. Jenness detached duty Milwaukee; to duty Navy recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. L. W. McGuire detached duty Montana; to duty South Dakota.

Asst. Surg. H. R. Hermes detached duty South Dakota; to duty Montana.

Carp. J. P. Shovin to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. A. Klingler detached duty Patuxent; to temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief March. M. S. Halloway detached duty Rhode Island; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. H. Warman detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Rhode Island.

Paymr. Clerk A. Hesford, E. R. Barton and W. H. Washburn appointed paymasters' clerks in the Navy, duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Note.—Chief Bttn. J. C. Thompson died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 6, 1910.

APRIL 7.—P.A. Surg. M. E. Lando detached recruiting station, Buffalo; to duty Yorktown.

P.A. Paymr. R. Spear when discharged treatment Medical School Hospital, Washington, granted sick leave one month.

Chief Bttn. D. Montague detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, for observation and treatment.

Chief Mach. J. V. Jacobsen detached duty Babcock and Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N.J.; to training station, Narragansett Bay.

Paymr. Clerk W. T. Williams appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Academy.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 2.—Major G. C. Reid to Port Royal, S.C., duty as member of G.C.M. vice Lieut. Col. C. H. McCawley, A.Q.M., to convene April 4, 1910.

Capt. P. A. Chamberlin appointed member of G.C.M., navy yard, Norfolk, Va., during temporary absence of Major Reid.

Capt. F. J. Schwable, A.Q.M., granted leave for one month from April 2, 1910.

APRIL 4.—Capt. George Van Orden granted leave for one month from April 4, 1910.

Capt. F. C. Lander to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Delaware.

Second Lieut. W. B. Sullivan detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for instruction.

APRIL 5.—First Lieut. F. A. Gardener granted leave for one month and fourteen days from April 5, 1910.

APRIL 6.—First Lieut. William C. Wise, jr., granted leave for twenty days from and including April 12, 1910.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury.—Franklin MacVeagh.
Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 31.—Asst. Surg. H. E. Hasseltine, U.S.R.H. and M.H.S., assigned to duty on Rush.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle granted seven days' leave en route under orders of the 19th instant.

First Lieut. E. E. Mead granted thirty days' leave upon relief.

APRIL 1.—First Lieut. W. E. At Lee granted ten days leave.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odenhal granted two days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar granted one day's extension of leave.

Capt. G. C. Carmine granted seven days' leave, commencing April 7.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson detached from the Woodbury and ordered to the Windom.

APRIL 2.—Second Lieut. C. M. Gabbett detached from the McCulloch and ordered to proceed without delay to the Rush at Winslow, Wash.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted thirty days' leave, commencing April 6.

APRIL 4.—Capt. G. L. Carden granted eleven days' leave, commencing April 20.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson granted five days' leave en route to Windom.

First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley leave extended until April 19.

A thrilling experience was encountered by the crew of the revenue cutter Tahoma, which, at the direction of the Treasury Department, early in January went on a search for the boat's crew of the steamship Farallon, which left that vessel after she was wrecked in Iliamna Bay, Alaska. The crew had started for Kodiak, 130 miles away, to obtain assistance from the steamer Portland. Capt. J. H. Quinn, of the Tahoma, has sent to the department a long report of his trip.

The movements of the cutter were badly hampered by bad weather, and the captain and various members of the crew had their fingers badly frost-bitten. The vessel at one time was a mass of ice. All the ironwork inside, where exposed, was covered with frost one-quarter to one-half an inch thick, while some of the steam radiators burst. The members of the Farallon party, although having suffered terrible hardships after leaving the wreck of their vessel, appeared to be in fine physical condition when found, and none the worse for their experience. At Cape Douglas, where their boat and nearly all their provisions were lost, the men were obliged to wade to their armpits to reach solid ice and blankets. Finally, after a long delay, five of them managed to reach Afognak, where they were kindly received and made comfortable. A sixth man preferred to remain behind at one of the places where the party stopped.

The winter cruise of the Revenue Cutter Service on the Atlantic coast, which began Nov. 1, last year, ended at midnight, March 31. The vessels will now return to their headquarters for painting and overhauling in preparation for summer work. The season has been busy for the cutter fleet. Numerous heavy storms that swept the coast during December and January caused the abandonment of many coasting schooners, some becoming water-logged derelicts, dangerous to navigation. These were hunted out and destroyed by revenue cutters, in addition to giving aid to vessels in distress from any cause. A feature of the work done by the revenue cutter fleet was the bringing into port of eight abandoned vessels, which were restored to their owners to be repaired and returned to service. The value of the vessels, with their cargoes, thus saved amounted to nearly a third of a million dollars. The derelict destroyer Seneca brought the derelict Sadie A. Sumner into Norfolk and assisted the barge Republic, which had not been abandoned by its crew, into New York. The Androscoogin towed the derelict Ann's Bliss to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and the George E. Powell into Gloucester, Mass. The derelict schooner Theresa Wolfe was towed into Portland by the cutter Woodbury. The schooner Asbury Fountain, picked up off Hatteras, was towed into Norfolk by the cutters Onondaga and Mohawk after a hard fight to save her. The Gresham, a few days since, towed the abandoned barge Girard, which she picked up at sea, into Provincetown, Mass. In addition to these the cutters had held of the schooner Henry Fisk off the New Jersey coast, the schooner S. M. Plummer off the coast of Washington state, and several others. In storms these all broke their tow lines and went on the beach to destruction.

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7571, Mr. du Pont.—That hereafter officers suspended from promotion under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act approved Oct. 1, 1890, "To provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army," etc., shall, when the suspension is removed, take such rank in their arm or corps that the total number of officers in their arm or corps senior to them in rank at the termination of such suspension shall be the same as the total number of officers senior to them in rank at the beginning of such suspension: Provided, That in counting the number of officers senior to the suspended officer in his arm or corps there shall be excluded from such count all officers serving details in the staff corps under the provisions of Section 27 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, "To increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment": Provided further, That if at the time of or during the period of suspension their arm or corps is combined with another arm or corps or is separated into two or more arms or corps the Secretary of War is empowered to make such an adjustment of their rank as he may deem equitable and just in accordance with the spirit and intent of this law. Section 2. Authorizes the Secretary of War to readjust, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act, the rank of all officers who have heretofore lost rank due to a reorganization or to an increase of their arm or corps during the period when such officers were suspended from promotion under the provisions of the above-quoted Act of Oct. 1, 1890: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to entitle any officer to back pay or allowances because of any increase of rank which he may receive under its provisions.

S. 7588, Mr. Brown.—That any person who was honorably discharged from his last contract of service as an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, after actual service by him during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, shall, in the administration of the homestead laws of the United States, be considered to have been honorably discharged from all former similar contracts provided previously entered into by him; and the time he actually served in such Army, Navy, or Marine Corps under his several contracts of service shall be deducted from the period of five years' residence and cultivation required by said homestead laws, but no patent shall issue to him until after he has resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

S. 7612, Mr. Jones.—Authorizes the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to locate a branch of the home at some point in the state of Washington to be selected by them on a tract of land not less than 320 acres in extent. Appropriates \$500,000. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish-American War, and the provisional army and the Volunteer soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War, who are disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, shall be admitted into the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

S. 7635, Mr. Warren.—Authorizing the President to drop officers from the rolls of the Army under certain conditions. Same as H.R. 24139.

H.R. 23823, Mr. Hobson.—That after the passage of this act the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union shall be a self-governing body with authority to determine its own rules and regulations and to take such measures as it may deem expedient to reduce armaments and extend arbitration among the nations of the earth.

H.R. 23833, Mr. Slayden.—That Section 1229 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 1229. The President is authorized to drop from the rolls of the Army for desertion any officer who is absent from duty three months without leave, or who, upon conviction of a felony in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall have been confined in a penitentiary; and no officer so dropped shall be eligible for reappointment. And no officer in the military or naval service shall, in time of peace, be dismissed from Service except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial to that effect, or in commutation thereof."

H.R. 23904, Mr. Poindexter.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment.

H.R. 24007, Mr. Morehead.—For the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House, for the erection of tablets to the memory of other participants in this battle, and for the enlargement, by purchase, improvement and permanent betterment of the Guilford battle ground property.

READJUSTMENT OF RANK.

H.R. 24013, Mr. Davis.—That there shall be kept in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, separately for each arm of the line, two lists of all officers down to and including the junior who has lost by regimental promotion. The first of these lists shall show the officers according to seniority as they now appear upon the Army Register, and the second according to seniority by date of original appointment: Provided, That for the second list, in determining relative rank, officers transferred through mutual application from one arm of the line of the Army to another shall, for the purpose of promotion, take the lineal position in the arm to which transferred to which the junior at time of transfer would now be entitled under the provisions of this act: And provided, That any officer who has been transferred upon his own application to a vacancy in another arm of the line of the Army shall, for the purpose of promotion, take the lineal position in the arm to which transferred next below that to which the junior officer of the same grade at the date of transfer would now be entitled under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That any officer who has made a mutual transfer from any staff department to the line of the Army shall, for the purpose of promotion, take the lineal position in the arm of the line in which now commissioned that would have been held under the provisions of this act by the officer with whom he was transferred. These lists shall be kept corrected as casualties occur.

Sec. 2. Authorizes immediate appointment of all officers not now therein to the grade to which they would have attained had promotion been lineal.

Sec. 3. That, as vacancies occur, promotions shall be made from the first list, as now provided by law, and also simultaneously to the same grade from the second list, should this latter list show that an officer would have been entitled to promotion had promotion always been lineal: Provided, That should one of said officers have been promoted previously (under this act) but one promotion shall be made, or if both

shall have been so promoted and there be an extra number in the grade of the vacancy no promotion shall be made.

Sec. 4. That the number of officers authorized at present in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively, in the several arms of the line is hereby increased temporarily for the purpose of this act only.

Sec. 5. That all officers promoted under this act shall take rank in accordance with Sec. 1219, Revised Statutes.

Sec. 6. That should the carrying out of this act result in reducing the number of officers in any grade below the number now authorized by law, promotions from the next lower grade shall be made to the number necessary to keep all grades up to their authorized strength: Provided, That until exhausted these promotions shall be made from the second or lineal list.

Sec. 7. That officers promoted from the second or lineal list shall be extra numbers and remain unassigned until the time for their promotion from the first or actual list, when they shall fill such vacancy: Provided, That they may be assigned by seniority to vacancies which would not be otherwise filled: And provided further, That any assigned officer who is detached for one year or more may be transferred to the extra list and his place taken by the senior of his grade on said list.

H.R. 24141, Mr. O'Connell.—Extending preference for appointments and dismissals under the Civil Service laws to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

H.R. 24145, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—For the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 186, Mr. McCredie.—Authorizing an investigation into the facts and circumstances attending the death of Lieut. James N. Sutton, at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Oct. 13, 1907.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 5, 1910.

Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips were hosts at dinner for Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Major and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Grierson entertained Wednesday afternoon at bridge in honor of Mrs. Cowan. After the games delicious refreshments were served to her guests: Mmes. Eginton, Wilson, Boyd, Hay, Fleming, Read, McMurdo, Troxell and Cornell. Tuesday evening Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo were hosts at a pleasant bridge party to celebrate the Doctor's twenty years of service. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Read, Major and Mrs. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead and Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell were hosts at dinner for Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Major and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. On March 17 Mrs. Ryan was hostess at a most elaborate St. Patrick's day luncheon, the favor and place-cards being truly "Irish." Her guests were Mmes. Wilson, Read, Cowan, Blaine, Boyd, Troxell, Müller, Flynn, Bowles, Fleming and Heysinger. Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Read were hosts at a beautifully appointed St. Patrick dinner for Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell and Lieut. and Mrs. Müller. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Fleming were hosts at a jolly "Irish" party, where the guests had to guess charades, write limericks and do other amusing "stunts." Their guests were Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Cowan, Miss Ord, Miss Pope, Miss Jandt, Miss Gale, Captain Wallach and Lieutenants King, Graham, Oden, Colley, Addis, O'Donnell, Huston and Van Deusen. Captain Paxton was host at a jolly dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Miss Jandt, Miss Gale, Captain Wallach and Lieutenant Whiting.

Many visitors arrived during the week to spend the Easter holidays and attend the cotillion Tuesday evening. Miss Haley was Lieut. and Mrs. Müller's guest; Miss Norval, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd's guest; Miss Stevens, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Van Deusen spent the week with Lieutenant Van Deusen. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Müller entertained about fifty of the ladies of the post at a pleasant tea, to meet Miss Haley. Easter Monday evening Major and Mrs. Read entertained at bridge, in compliment to the visiting girls. The prizes were won by Miss Pope, Miss Ord, Lieutenant King and Captain Luhn. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Cowan, Miss Haley, Miss Pope, Miss Norval, Miss Ryan, Miss Jandt, Miss Gale, Lieutenants Graham, Adair, O'Donnell, Colley, Huston, Oden and A. M. Pope. Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead had as their dinner guests on Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Cowan and Lieutenant Huston.

One of the most brilliant and successful hops ever given in this regiment took place the Tuesday following Easter. The hall was handsomely decorated and the many pretty figures of the officers and ladies of the 5th Infantry attended, returning to Plattsburg Barracks the following night. Before the cotillion Major and Mrs. Wilson entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner for Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell, Lieutenants Graham and Van Deusen. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Boyd was hostess at a tea for Miss Norval, at which all the young ladies and bachelors attended. Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Edwards. Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had as their dinner guests Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Miss Jandt, Miss Haley, Lieutenants Colley, Adair and Mayo.

Thursday afternoon Miss Ord and Miss Ryan were hosts at a beautiful Easter luncheon. In the center of the table was a miniature pond, banked with ferns and violets, and the favors were small rabbits. Their guests were Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Troxell, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Heysinger, Mrs. Bowles, Miss Norval, Miss Haley, Miss Pope, Miss Gale and Miss Jandt. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Boyd were the hosts at a pleasant party. The guests played many children's games and the prizes were won by Miss Ryan and Lieutenant Adair. Other guests were Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Cowan, Lieutenants King, Oden, Colley, Graham, O'Donnell, Van Deusen, Whiting, Huston, Green and Mayo. Lieut. and Mrs. Müller had as their dinner guests Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Pope, Lieutenants Graham and Addis. Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had as their guests at dinner Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Norval, Miss Stevens, Lieutenants Van Deusen, Graham and O'Donnell. Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes had as their guests at supper Colonel Gale, Mrs. Cowan, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, Miss Haley, Captain Wallach, Lieutenants Oden, Green and Huston. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were hosts at dinner for Colonel Jones,

Mrs. Bowles, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Norval and Lieutenant O'Donnell.

Mrs. R. D. Read left Friday for New York to visit for several weeks. Miss Norval left Monday for New York. Captain Paxton has returned from a tour of inspection in Massachusetts. Mrs. Sands returned Saturday after a brief visit to Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Haley returned to her home on Wednesday.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Müller entertained at bridge, in compliment to Miss Haley. The prizes were won by Mrs. Troxell, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Norval and Miss Ryan, and other guests were Mmes. Eginton, Hay, Cornell, Palmer, Read, Keyes, Parker, Bowles, Phillips, Boyd, Hay, Edwards, Cowan, Misses Gale, Ord and Correy. Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Sands had as their guests at supper Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Norval, Lieutenants Colley and Adair. Saturday evening Colonel Jones and Mrs. Bowles were hosts at a delightful "advertisement" party. Amusing tasks were given and beautiful prizes awarded. Supper was served at small tables. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Cowan, Miss Norval, Miss Stevens, Miss Haley, Miss Correy, Miss Ord, Miss Ryan, Miss Pope, Miss Jandt, Miss Gale, Captain Luhn, Captain Wallach and Lieutenants Huston, Oden, Colley, King, Van Deusen, Graham, Adair, Whiting, Addis and O'Donnell. Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell were the hosts at supper Sunday evening for Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Bowles, Miss Ord, Miss Haley, Miss Jandt, Miss Ryan, Captain Luhn, Lieutenants King, O'Donnell, Graham, Huston and A. M. Pope.

Mrs. G. S. Grimes is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fleming. Miss Gale entertained with a beautiful luncheon Monday for Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Müller, Miss Haley, Miss Pope, Miss Ord, Miss Jandt, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Keyes and Miss Correy.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 7, 1910.

May 7 will be a great day in rowing at the Naval Academy. In addition to the race between the Navy and Columbia varsity eight, three additional contests have been arranged: Navy second crew against the Potomac Boat Club, of Washington; Navy third crew against the Arundels, of Baltimore; Navy fourth class crew against Central High School, of Philadelphia. The varsity will be rowed separately, but the others probably will be merged into a six-cornered affair.

Capt. Charles A. Gove, former commandant of midshipmen, left here Friday with Mrs. Gove for Norfolk, Va., where they will be quartered at the Lynn Haven Hotel. Annapolis and the Naval Academy are loath to part with Capt. and Mrs. Gove. He has the esteem of the midshipmen, his fellow officers, and of all who have met him in a business or social way.

There was a beautiful exhibition of dancing Friday afternoon and night by the children's dancing class at the Naval Academy, instructed by Miss Sudler, of Baltimore, with Mrs. Sherman as pianist. In the afternoon the little ones of the class danced the german, and in the evening the older children. The exhibition was held in the mold room, and there was a large number of friends and parents as spectators. The children danced well and showed careful training.

Amherst won from the midshipmen by 5 to 2 in a fairly well played game of ball on Saturday. Amherst had something on the midshipmen in both batting and fielding. Except for the fine work of Abbott at second, the game put up by the midshipmen in the field was far from good. The Naval Academy nine were: Battle, c.f.; Gillam, a.s.; Erwin, 3b.; Neilson, 1b.; Abbott, 2b.; Strickland, 1.f.; English, r.f.; Callahan, c.; Anderson, p.

The midshipmen ungratefully turned upon Johns Hopkins, their preceptors in the game of lacrosse, and defeated them Saturday afternoon by 8 to 7, a narrow margin that required an extra period of five minutes, during which the superb condition of the naval lads enabled them to keep the ball in their opponents' territory most of the time. Young shot a goal that turned the balance in favor of the local stick-men. The blow was a heavy one to the Hopkins players, whose position in the lacrosse world is at the very top, but they gave full credit to the fast and well trained midshipmen. The large crowd present was very enthusiastic. The midshipmen played by far the best game that they had ever exhibited. This is only the beginning of the fourth season of lacrosse at the Academy. The first goal shot was by Perley, of the Navy, after a long and accurate pass by Branham, the Navy captain. Then Hopkins took two goals, but Hill, Navy, shot a goal and tied the score. "Bully," Richardson, at point, the hero of four years of Naval football, used his great strength and weight to stop not only ball, but player when they came near him. Perley shot the first goal in the second half, but Hopkins followed with three goals. Branham, who captains the Navy team, came to the rescue, and put another point to the Navy's total. With five minutes to play Hopkins scored again, but Ford netted the ball and Hill, Navy, tied the score. In the extra five minutes the playing was very even; two minutes before the close Young put the ball through the bars for the winning stroke.

When time was called and the midshipmen realized that they had reached the very top of the lacrosse heap by a victory over the great Hopkins team, enthusiasm was unbounded. "Football hasn't anything on that game," said one upper classman during one of the splendid scrimmages, and that was rather generally the sentiment. The Navy team were: La Mountain, goal; Richardson, point; Gilmore, cover point; Hamilton, first defense; A. H. Gray, second defense; Hill, third defense; Sanborn, Ten Eyck, center; Branham (captain), third attack; Ford, second attack; Young, first attack; Perley, L. R. Gray, outback; Alexander, inhome.

A game of baseball has been scheduled to take place at the Naval Academy on May 5, between the Naval Academy nine and a team of officers of the Atlantic Fleet. This game is looked forward to with great interest. Midshipman Douglas, a famous Academy athlete, is a member of the nine, and Midshipman Hambach, last year's Navy captain, will catch.

The following schedule of tennis matches to be played at the Naval Academy this season has been arranged: April 16, St. John's; 23, Gettysburg College; 30, Bucknell; May 7, Cornell; 14, Maryland Athletic Club; 21, Swarthmore. The matches will be in singles and doubles.

The Naval Academy baseball team defeated the Maryland Agricultural nine here on Wednesday by a score of 7 to 0.

Midshipman Wilson still lingers, with intervening days of improved mental condition, but no increase of physical strength.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 2, 1910.

Numerous affairs are planned to fill almost every hour till the marriage of Miss Katherine Adams and Lieut. W. E. Dawson next Tuesday. Lieutenant Dawson arrived on Thursday and that evening Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Park entertained the members of the bridal party and a few guests at bridge. Among the Army folk there were Lieutenants Ellis, Garey, Dickson and Lee, and Mr. Webb, a guest of Mr. Lee. Mrs. Ernest Lambourne entertained at an elaborate luncheon for the bride and groom on Friday, and that evening they were guests at the hop at the post. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Evans gave a dinner and theater party for them Saturday evening. Mrs. Willis Uline was the hostess on Thursday last at a delightful little bridge party, given for Miss Winnie Rhoades, of San Francisco, who is the guest for this week of Mrs. Richard Keyes. At the tea following, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Cavanaugh poured and prizes were awarded to Mrs. Keyes and Mrs. Stallman. The ladies of the post who were there were Mrs. Paul C. Potter, Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Stallman and Mrs. A. O. Seaman. Later Mrs. Scott and a number of the bachelor officers, including Captain Bridges, Lieutenants Sillman, Green, Garey and Ellis, came in for tea.

A delightful event was the hop of Friday evening, the first since the holiday time. The hop room was decorated with flags and trophies of war and the guests were received by Capt. and

Mrs. Cavanaugh and Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller. Ices and cakes were served, and a number of gay little supper parties followed the dance. Several dinners, both in town and at the post, preceded the event, and altogether it was the most enjoyable affair of the Easter season.

Col. Walter S. Scott and his staff were guests of honor of Governor William Spry and the State Prison Board and Warden Pratt on Thursday afternoon last at a special inspection of the new prison. The officers were accompanied by the regimental band and the inmates were given a rare treat in the form of some fine military music. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson reached home on the evening of March 31, after a wedding trip of a month on the coast. They will shortly be at home in No. 4 on Officers' Row. Capt. Frank W. Rowell has been detailed as post quartermaster, relieving Capt. Thomas R. Harker.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., April 6, 1910.

Capt. Louis E. Bennett, C.A.C., of Fort Banks, has been presented with a beautiful testimonial from the Massachusetts regiment of Coast Artillery. For the past two years Captain Bennett has been giving all his time that he could spare from his duties to instructing the state troops. The regimental officers presented him with a handsome sterling silver cigarette case bearing the Massachusetts coat-of-arms. This regiment has always stood high in the estimation of the Regular forces, and hopes to make this season the best in its history. The new commander, Col. Walter E. Lombard, is progressive and enthusiastic. He is the author and compiler of many valuable handbooks and instruction charts.

Capt. Frank C. Jewell is at Fort Banks awaiting assignment of quarters; Mrs. Jewell will join him very soon. Capt. George H. McManus expects to leave for San Diego about the 15th. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett entertained the Fort Banks Reading Club. On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart entertained the Fort Banks Bowling Club.

Fifty officers of the state Coast Artillery Corps gathered at the South Armory yesterday to pass examination in the art of war. It will take several days for Colonel Lombard, M.V.M., Capt. Philip Yost and Capt. Frank S. Long, U.S.A., to examine the work and report. This is the first of three examinations this year.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. G. H. McManus entertained at dinner for Col. Robert H. Patterson, Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Little, Capt. Frank Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart and Lieut. Francis Delano. Miss Pauline Finn, of Brookline, and Lieut. Earl Biscoe, of Fort Williams, Me., were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, of Fort Banks, on Sunday.

At a meeting of representatives of all the harbor garrisons held at Fort Banks last week, a district baseball league was formed. Each team will play twelve games, three with each post, and a pennant will be awarded. The district commander takes a keen interest in all athletic sports and is giving his personal support to the league.

Mrs. Gallup, of Sandusky, Ohio, Miss Helen Gallup, of Rogers Hall, and Mr. Alden Gallup, of Cornell, have been the guests of Lieut. Perry M. Gallup for the past two weeks at Fort Strong. Miss Vickery, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, of Fort Strong, left for her home in Marblehead on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at bridge on Monday evening for Major and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Gallup, Miss Helen and Mr. Alden Gallup and Lieutenant Gallup. Mr. and Mrs. Greeie, of Marblehead, were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie.

Mr. Raymond Stengel was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Paul J. Horton, of Fort Warren, during the Easter vacation. Miss Smith, of Boston, spent Friday with her cousin, Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Warren. Mrs. Horton left Saturday for Newark for a week.

Thomas Magee, an electrician, attached to the submarine Snapper, fell 100 feet from the navy yard drydock and died in the naval hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday. Magee, who was twenty-six years old, was connecting a series of wires along one of the highest points of the drydock when he lost his balance in trying to catch a dangling wire.

Major John W. Heard has left Boston for Des Moines, Iowa. He has been on recruiting detail in Boston for two years and leaves many friends in the city. Mrs. Heard and family have taken an apartment in Brookline until June. Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway entertained at dinner last week for Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine and Lieut. Junnius Pierce. Mr. Bradford spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Lomax, of Fort Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Ridgeway, Miss Ruth Ridgeway, Capt. and Mrs. Lomax and Lieut. James Brice. The quaint Oriental place-cards were sent from Japan by Mrs. Erlanger. Lieut. John W. Sherwood, M.R.C., of Fort Williams, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Ridgeway, of Fort Andrews. Lieut. Junnius Pierce left Fort Andrews on Saturday for Fort Monroe, where he will join his mother, who is coming North from Palm Beach.

New interest will be injected into the annual maneuvers of the Massachusetts Militia this summer through the use of a novel device for determining the movement of large bodies of troops over wide area, known as a dictograph. It is used in banking and business establishments for facilitating communication between distant points of a building. The dictograph magnifies sound; a set of transmitters will be installed where the enemy will have to pass, concealed in the grass and connected by wires to instruments for the Signal Corps a mile away. Five or six wires from different roads will center at these headquarters, to give the men in charge complete knowledge of every movement of the enemy.

Dr. and Mrs. Newton entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Long, Miss Marie Long, Messrs. McGrillis and Carpenter. The annual prize drill held at the Mechanics' Hall on Thursday by the English school cadets, Charles C. Long was made regimental sergeant major. Miss Mae Blackmore was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Newton for several days this week. On Monday evening the new armory at Hingham was dedicated.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 6, 1910.

The beautiful weather and the prospect of the cadets' Easter hop in the evening attracted a crowd out of proportion to the importance of the baseball game last Saturday afternoon. By bunching hits the cadets defeated Sexton Hall, 5 to 3. Hyatt was in his usual form and with the exception of the third inning, when the visitors scored, kept their hits scattered.

On Monday of Easter week occurred the last of the post hops. Mrs. Larned had charge of the dance, which was not a flower party as originally planned, but a very jolly hop. Mrs. Larned had as her guest Miss Ryerson, of Overbrook. Miss Stilwell, sister of Lieutenant Stilwell, was among other guests from a distance.

Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf., is spending a brief leave with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Larned; he motored from his station, Plattburgh Barracks, to the Point on Thursday, accompanied by members of his family. Lieutenant Larned made the trip to the city in his car and witnessed a performance of the celebrated Russian dancers at the New Theater.

The officers gave a hop on Friday evening, and on Saturday evening occurred the cadets' Easter hop, a dance always popular. Noted among the very many guests were the Misses Larned, Ryerson, Scott, Gandv, Fieberger, Tillman, Carson, Mitchell, Dunwoody, Scully, O'Hara, Briggs, Du Bois, Le Baron, Buckwalter, Bonet, Bacon, Bakel, Bartlett, Carter, McCormack, McCulloch, Canavan, Chatterbox, Charley, McGary, Dowden, Dodd, Douglass, Van Ewen, Fetterolf, Fleming, Finlay, Gillett, Faulkes Holden, Holcombe, Harrison, Hayward, Joslyn, Jenness, Kellogg, Kugler, Harrington, Jones, Letcher, Miller, Meers, Kendall, Matthews, Olson, Kettles, Martin, North, Edwards, Payne, Palmerburg, Polk, Pocock, Russell, Ross, Klumph, Robinson, Rothwell, Scarritt, Swindell, Seeger, Stuart, Hill, Trap-

BLACK, STARR & FROST

Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Bronzes.

Special Designs for Badges, Medals, Class Rings and Insignia for the Services.

Our Stationery Department will submit samples and estimates for Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Corresponding Cards, and all kinds of Personal and Service Stationery.

438 FIFTH AVE., COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK

hagen, Turk, Spaulding, Usher, Vincent, Vetter, De Villa, Vogel, Wilson, Windsor, Wheeler, White, Whitman, Woodcock, Sherman and Wright.

On Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. Ruggles gave a luncheon for Miss Miller, her sister, who is her guest. There were present Mesdames Gordon, Wooten, Traub, Darrah, Brooke, Ansell, Bethel and Robinson. Mrs. Ruggles also entertained at bridge on Tuesday. Mrs. Money gave a luncheon on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Traub gave a dinner on Thursday evening. On Thursday afternoon the Reading Club met with Miss Craney. The subject of the paper read was "Joan of Arc."

On Thursday morning occurred the funeral of Gen. Loomis L. Langdon. The remains were met at the station and escorted by the Cavalry detachment, under Captain Henry, to the cemetery, the U.S.M.A. band leading the way. At 3:45 on the same day, the funeral services of Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins were held at the Cadet Chapel, interment with military honors following at the post cemetery. The former commandant was borne to his resting place, escorted by the corps of cadets. The members of the family attending the funeral were guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott. They included Judge and Mrs. Gray, of Delaware, and Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins.

The last lesson of the ladies' gymnasium class was given last Friday morning. The roof of the old building will be removed and placed on the new gymnasium.

In the game of baseball, played between the cadet team and the Manhattan nine on Wednesday afternoon, April 6, West Point won by 3 to 2.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., March 31, 1910.

As Easter was approaching the garrison children assembled Monday morning, under the guidance of Mrs. Wilford Twyman, to gather the yellow poppies, calla lilies and early blossoms for the dwellers on the slopes of the Rockies at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to aid their Easter Sunday services. Miss Maurie Pickering arrived on Tuesday and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ripley until the sailing of the transport April 5, when she will accompany her father, Col. Abner Pickering, 9th Inf., to the Philippines.

Plans and estimates for a new two-story assembly hall, in which religious meetings, courts and other assemblies can be held, have been received by the quartermaster, to cost \$35,000. Lieut. Russel James, 8th Inf., has effected a transfer with Lieut. J. C. Walker, 9th Inf., and will leave this week for the islands. Easter Sunday the greater portion of the garrison assembled at Del Monte chapel to hear a program more varied than usual. Mrs. Merriman, Dr. Mason and Captain Reed were welcomed by an appreciative congregation, and Miss Edith Pickering, who has won laurels in the East, was the vocalist. Miss Pickering's Easter luncheon in the white and gold room of Hotel Del Monte, for the members of the choir, preceded the musical services. Chaplain Lutz entertained the garrison with excellent stereoscopic views of some of the world's famous paintings of the Divine Tragedy and Resurrection scenes, Friday and Sunday evenings.

Mr. Everts, of the Forestry Bureau, spent a few days with his brother, Lieut. E. A. Everts. The latest addition to the garrison are Capt. and Mrs. Gracie, who arrived Friday from Los Angeles and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown. Major Frank Greene, chief signal officer of the department, arrived Wednesday to supervise the construction of the annunciator buzzer system on the target range; he returned to San Francisco Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Bell celebrated the fifth birthday of their little daughter, Isabella, with a merry party of eighteen of her friends, including Carl, Eleanor, and Dick Mason, Keith Bullard, Jack Widdfield, Marie and Virginia Moorman, Walter Johnson, Ton and Elliott Norton, Katherine and Louise Twyman, Harriet Van Wormer, Pud Wales, Mabel Simpson, Elizabeth Merriman, Randall Casaday and Henry Ripley, Friday afternoon. Favors of bunnies and downy chicks at each plate, filled with colored eggs, carried out the Easter effect of the decorations. Mrs. P. H. Pope's impromptu tea at her quarters Thursday afternoon, after parade, brought a number of guests from Del Monte and Pacific Grove.

Chaplain and Mrs. Lutz are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Easter Sunday, March 27. The delightful weather has made outdoor sports popular, and the tennis courts are filled to their capacity every day. Miss Brownie and Gettie Norman being the leaders, both exceptionally good players. Mrs. Jones entertained the Post Card Club on Thursday afternoon; bridge was played, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Casaday. Capt. and Mrs. Cranston are in San Francisco for a short time. Mrs. Murray entertained several friends from the garrison and Pacific Grove at a pretty tea at her home in Monterey last Sunday; among them were Capt. and Mrs. Pickering, Captains Baldwin and Creary, Lieutenants Minnigerode, Hobson and Olmsted.

The School of Musketry will open its next term April 15, and due to arrive from various posts are Lieuts. J. K. Hum-5th Cav., S. A. Howard, 30th Inf., A. H. Hobbey, and W. C. McChord, Jr., 1st Cav. The present class will go in the field from April 1 to 15 for practical field firing.

The christening of the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. T. S. Moorman was the occasion for a pleasant gathering at their quarters Saturday afternoon. Several garrison enthusiasts have taken up the new game of auction bridge. The children of the post Sunday school were entertained Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Twyman at an Easter egg hunt.

A son, Samuel Wilson, was born here March 30 to the wife of Lieut. S. W. Widdfield.

On Tuesday evening the ladies from Monterey, Pacific Grove, Del Monte and the Presidio gathered in gorgeous, old-fashioned attire at the Work theater, where the play "The Spinsters' Convention," under the management of Mrs. H. R. Warner, was a great success from the triumphal entrance of the twenty-five ladies to the drop of the last curtain. Aside from interest in the work of the performers themselves the cause, to enlarge the organ fund of the Episcopal Church in Pacific Grove, appealed most eloquently to the public. The stage was prettily set to represent a woman's club room interior. The funny situations and ridiculous take-off on local people produced considerable mirth. The garrison bachelors coming in for their share of the hits. Miss Pickering, Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Mrs. Muhlenberg, Miss Smith, Miss Creary, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Kalde, Elizabeth Merriman, Mrs. T. W. Brown were members of the cast from the garrison, and reflected great credit upon their talent. The audience was the most pretentious gathering of society at any function in Monterey this season. Captains Reed and Baldwin were among those who entertained with box parties.

Capt. G. H. McMaster was host Wednesday evening at a dinner at Hotel Del Monte; among his guests were Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Jones, Mrs. Merriman and Dr. Lowe. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph entertained

at a dinner Monday evening, followed by cards. Among those present were Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker. Major G. W. McIver returned this week from his regular monthly proficiency test at Fort Barry.

The Navy wants a rifle range at Monterey on account of the fine harbor for the warships, and the citizens of Monterey are trying to raise the money to buy the land and give it for that purpose.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 5, 1910.

Lieut. G. N. Patton's mother and sister have come from the Pacific coast to visit him for a month and are at the Moraine Hotel at Highland Park. Miss Patton attended the hop last Friday and was the guest for the week-end of Mrs. Cocke. Miss Duncan, now making some short visits in Chicago, will leave for her home in Montana on Wednesday, after a pleasant visit with Miss Page. Mrs. Aul is with her sister, Mrs. Alderdice, for several weeks. Miss Anna Moffet has returned to the University of Chicago after spending a week's vacation here.

Capt. B. J. Tillman and his bride arrived Friday and are occupying quarters 95-A. Mrs. B. C. Morse has sent cards inviting the post to meet them Tuesday evening. Miss Lane arrived last week and is enjoying a visit with Mrs. J. H. Holmes. Mrs. Wallace, wife of Capt. G. W. Wallace, 6th Inf., now in the Philippines, arrived Thursday for a visit of several months to her sister, Mrs. G. H. Greene. Mrs. Greene's mother, Mrs. Quinby, who spent the winter here, left Monday for her home in Morris, N.Y. Mrs. E. C. Carter is still here with the children. Colonel Carter's health is slowly improving. He is at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. A. W. Brown had an informal tea Friday for the young girls of the post to meet Miss Lane. On Sunday Major and Mrs. McDonald entertained at an elaborate luncheon for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, who drove up the twenty-six miles from town in an automobile with a party, including Capt. and Mrs. Fenton and Capt. H. H. Hale. Others invited to meet them were Col. William L. Pitcher, Mrs. Cocke, Mrs. Saville, Miss Page and Lieutenant Patton. The whole lower floor was thrown open and tastefully decorated with palms and cut flowers, pink La France roses and cavalry yellow. Out on the lawn the 27th Infantry band rendered an attractive program. The Department of the Lakes is soon to lose Gen. and Mrs. Grant, who go to Governors Island very shortly.

On Friday there was an April Foo party, given by Capt. and Mrs. McNamee for the young people. There were many harmless jokes played, especially with the supper menu, which was disguised in various ways, and prizes were given to the wisest guessers. Those present were Mrs. Williams, from Chicago, the guest of honor, who spent the week-end with Mrs. McNamee; the Misses Bishop, Page, Duncan and Franks, and Lieutenants Sneed, Coates, Manchester, Patton, Rumbough, Emery and Asst. Civil Engr. N. M. Smith, U.S.N. Mrs. McNamee played an April Fool joke on herself by falling down several steps and so severely spraining her ankle that she will be confined to the house for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson entertained informally with cards on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Tillman. Lieut. G. W. Maddox left yesterday on a month's leave, which he expects to spend homesteading a tract of land in Montana, when the government of that state turned over public lands to applicants. We all applaud his luck.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 6, 1910.

Lieut. Sherman Miles broke a small bone in his wrist last Wednesday while taking his examination in equitation. Miss Young, who visited her sister, Mrs. Horn, for several weeks, has left the post. Mrs. Foltz was hostess at a charming luncheon last Thursday. Among her guests were Mesdames Treat, Gordon, Garrard, Duncan, MacDonald and Brook.

A lecture on Halley's comet was given by a professor from the Naval Observatory on Thursday evening in the gymnasium. Lieutenants Brabson and Hopkins entertained a few guests with a theater party last Thursday evening.

The Army relay team from here succeeded in winning several medals at an indoor meet held in Georgetown on Saturday evening.

Miss Williams arrived Friday from Philadelphia. She will live on the post in future with her brother, Dr. Williams, who has recently taken quarters No. 12.

The last regular exhibition drill of the season was given on Friday afternoon. Every one of the fifteen hundred seats was filled and standing room was in great demand. At the drill next Friday afternoon fifty cents admission will be charged, the money to go to the soldiers' athletic fund.

Capt. H. C. Smith left Saturday morning for Philadelphia, where he made a speech before the National Guard. Lieutenants Smith and Hopkins spent Saturday and Sunday at Annapolis. Major Allen entertained at dinner Friday evening for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and Miss Dorothy Young. Mrs. Noble has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Sherman Miles.

The officers' baseball team has received a challenge from the Chevy Chase team. It is expected that the game will be played here Saturday afternoon.

Major Allen was host at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Garrard and Captains Lindsey and Smith. Miss Lucy Garrard, Lieutenants Hopkins, Smith and Dr. Maquire will be among the cast of the West Point tableau which will be given to-morrow night at Continental Hall.

Last night a drill was given for all the newboys in Washington. It is estimated that there were 1,250 boys present. Troop D, under Captain Smith; Troop B, under Captain Andrews; Troop C, commanded by Lieutenant Tate, and Captain Locke's battery did the drilling.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., April 6, 1910.

Three of the "League" baseball games have been played; the first on Saturday afternoon between the 104th and 119th Companies, resulted in a victory for the 104th, by a score of 13 to 4; on Sunday afternoon the 44th Company beat the 17th, 9 to 4; and the 17th was again defeated on Tuesday by the 142d with a score of 6 to 5.

The Morning Bridge Luncheon Club met this week with Mrs. Matson. A lovely lunch-table cover was won by Mrs. Cunningham. Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin have had with them Lieutenant Spurgin's mother, aunt and cousin, Mrs. William F. Spurgin. Mrs. Stewart and Miss Stewart, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey was here one day last week lunching with

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.



Belt Buckle

Dome or breastplate design. Sterling silver, seal in oxidized silver or silver-gilt finish, \$4.75
Actual size, 2 3/4 x 1 1/2 in.

Illustrations and Prices of other styles of Belt Buckles mailed on request.

1218-20-22 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

19. e.s., W.D. Captain Letton is detailed to attend the School of Military Engineering at Fort Leavenworth for the period of thirty days from May 15, 1910.

Following the review of the 8th N.Y., on March 31, Capt. Alexander Bremer, of the 25th Co., who was officer of the day for the occasion, saw to it that a crowd of spectators was not allowed to trespass upon the drill floor, to the annoyance of the dancers. This action could well be followed in a number of other armories. As soon as the attention of Colonel Austin was called to the annoyance above mentioned he promptly ordered the necessary action to be taken to prevent its recurrence.

The Old Guard of the 12th N.Y. will hold its annual reunion and dinner on Thursday night, April 21, at the Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth street, New York city. The speakers, it is expected, will include Gens. Anson G. McCook, H. C. King, Robert Avery and James R. O'Brien. The president of the association is Col. John S. Ellison, 309 West 118th street, the secretary, Sergt. D. G. McKelvey, 41 South Thirteenth avenue, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., and the treasurer is Capt. E. C. Smith, 23 West Thirty-sixth street, New York city.

There was some fine sport at the fifty-seventh games of the 7th N.G.N.Y. at the armory on the night of April 2, and the program was varied and interesting. Co. E's team won the trophy for making the greatest number of points, the bronze lion, presented by Richard H. Halstead, with a total of fifty-six points. Paul Pilgrim, running from scratch in the half mile intercompany relay handicap, helped Co. E to defeat its nearest rivals, athletes of Co. H, who rolled up a total of forty-nine points. Co. G was third with twenty-three points; Co. F, fourth, with twenty-two; Co. I, nine; Co. A, eight; Co. D, six, and Co. B, five, were the other point-making companies. The military trophy was won by Co. F with eighteen points. Athletes and guardsmen of this company scored in each of the five special events, including tent raising, rescue race, military race, run in heavy marching order and wall scaling. The team of eight men from Co. B broke an armory record for tent raising by doing the work in 1 min. 53 secs. The previous record was 1 min. 57 1/2 secs.

The examining board for the examination of officers, Connecticut National Guard, consisting of Col. Edward Schulze, I.G.; Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, C.A.C.; Col. James Geddes, 2d Inf.; Major Hadlai A. Hull, retired, and Major William M. Stark, Ord. Dept., Connecticut National Guard, will convene at Stock Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, April 13, 1910, at ten o'clock a.m., and make return of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas H. Lawton, of the Newport Artillery Company, has served in that command for half a century. On April 3, 1860, he signed the roll of the Newport Artillery Company, then commanded by Col. C. B. Turner. To-day he is the only man living of the 110 who comprised the company at the time he enlisted.

The date for the church parade of the 7th N.Y. is Sunday, May 8, instead of May 1, as at first announced. The services will be held in St. George's Church, and orders governing the parade will be duly issued.

Major Joseph Cipollari, of the 8th N.Y., received an order from Colonel Austin to report at the armory a few nights since, to straighten out some official books for which he was responsible, and which were said to be in very bad condition. When the Major arrived at the armory, prepared to receive some official wrath, he was agreeably surprised to find his former company, the 29th, assembled, for the purpose of presenting him with a handsome saber, as a token of esteem.

Capt. W. A. Bryant, 1st Troop, N.G.N.Y., has been presented with a handsome stein set, by the riding class of Co. F, 7th N.Y., as a token of appreciation of courtesies extended them by the Captain. The troopers of Co. F will join with the New Jerseymen in a ride on April 10.

The following letter in connection with the review of the 12th N.Y., on March 29, will be interesting to the members of that command and their friends:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
March 31, 1910, m.

MY DEAR COLONEL DYER: I thank you very much for your kind letter. The experience of the evening was a very profitable one to me, and I enjoyed it immensely. The swing and animation of your regiment was exhilarating. The men are fine fellows, and I do not wonder that you are proud of them. You are entitled to the highest credit for the spirit and condition of your regiment. Sincerely yours,

W. J. GAYNOR.

Col. George R. Dyer, 34 Wall street, New York city.

The company organized by Capt. Paul H. Weyrauch, and mustered into the Service of the state of Washington, Feb. 25, 1910, is officially designated as Co. K, Infantry, and attached to headquarters, 2d Infantry. Bert C. Ross is commissioned first lieutenant, 2d Infantry, and assigned to duty with Co. K, and Andrew Otto Holm is commissioned second lieutenant.

Vice President James S. Sherman of the United States will review the 71st N.Y. in its armory in New York city on Monday night, April 11, and the event will be of special interest to the members of the regiment and its large following. Col. Bates has appointed 1st Sergt. Sanford E. Smith, of Co. A, second lieutenant, vice Billah, promoted. Each company in the regiment, by the direction of Colonel Bates, will drill at Van Cortlandt Park, and each company can select its own date. The regiment now numbers 905 officers and men. The retirement of Major W. H. Linson upon his own request after more than twenty-five years' service will not take effect until after the review on April 11. In forwarding the application Colonel

Bates gave the Major a very high praise for his faithful and valuable services.

Members of Squadron A will begin polo practice at Van Cortlandt Park next Tuesday afternoon, and it will be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until further notice.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fully five hundred commissioned officers of the Pennsylvania division of the National Guard will, it is said, participate in the camp of instruction for officers which is to be held at Mount Gretna in May. At first it was thought but little interest would be shown in the innovation and those in charge of the camp arrangement figured on two hundred officers at the most. Capt. L. V. Bausch, keeper of the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, who is in charge of the work at Mount Gretna, reports the receipt of notice from 456 officers of their intention to attend the camp, and additional notices are sure to be received.

Speaking of the appointment of Brig. Gen. W. P. Bowman, Penn. N.G., as major general, the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The action of Governor Stuart in promoting Brigadier General Bowman to major general is highly creditable to the appointing power and a well deserved compliment to an officer who has won his way from the ranks, and who for many years was one of the very best regimental commanders in the Service of this state. That the advancement of General Bowman meets with approval goes without saying. The fact that the General was not the senior in his grade could well be lost sight of under the peculiar exigent conditions. Under the law General Bowman must retire in another year, and if the seniority had been adhered to, he would have been compelled to quit active service in the lower grade. It is possible after the annual encampment the major general may ask for retirement so that Brigadier General Hulings may be given the two stars and then, after the encampment of next year, Hulings may also retire and thus permit Brigadier General Dougherty to come into his own. There can be no question but what the generosity of Hulings in favoring the promotion of Bowman ahead of himself carried convincing weight to the Governor. Dougherty, the senior brigadier, who has been in temporary command of the division for some time past, can afford to wait the short time outlined. Of course, there's many a slip, but with his youth, his increasing reputation as a soldier and his gentlemanly character, it may be all the better in the way of ripening knowledge when the double starred passant adorns the uniform of the Wilkes-Barre officer."

MICHIGAN.

Adjutant General McGurran, of Michigan, says: "It is gratifying to announce that the results attained by the officers of the Michigan National Guard in the submission of their answers to the questions on military map reading furnished by the Division of Militia Affairs, and embodied in G.O. No. 27, 1909, these headquarters, have been highly satisfactory, especially considering the fact that the answers in most cases were made by individuals who had received no personal instruction; their work, therefore, represented individual study and application; on the other hand, those officers who had the benefit of any personal instruction have indicated in their work similar study and application as well as the attention which they gladly gave the instructor."

"The Adjutant General has directed Captain Dorcy, the U.S. Army special inspector and instructor, to select two sets of answers submitted from each Infantry regiment, for submission to the Division of Militia Affairs at Washington. Aside from the officers attending the garrison school at Fort Wayne, who were excused at their own request, on account of the pressure of their regular school work, it is a pleasure to announce that failures to submit answers, in accordance with the requirements of the order, were rare exceptions."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. E. S., Jr.—Candidates for the Naval Academy must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. Appointments to take the examination are allowed in the ratio of two for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress; the President having the appointment of two for the District of Columbia and five each year from the U.S. at large. Write your Senator or Congressman to learn of a possible vacancy and qualifications for the appointment. As to preparatory schools, see page 944 of this issue. Regulations regarding examinations may be secured on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

G. M.—None of the bills to retire enlisted men after twenty-five years' service has been reported from committee so far. The bills are H.R. 104 and H.R. 12152; Navy, H.R. 57.

A. L.—Trumpeter in C.A.C. desiring to take examination for chief trumpeter apply to the Adjutant General's Office, through the channel.

E. J. H. asks: Having enlisted in the Army as a musician in band, after having passed the required examination, a man is transferred to a troop or company. Is there any paragraph in Army Regulations by which he can get his discharge under such transfer without favor or purchase? Answer: No.

L. S. asks: The New York is ordered to sail April 9 to relieve the Charleston, which is to come to Bremerton. About what time is the Charleston likely to reach Bremerton? Answer: It will be three months or more before the Charleston reaches Bremerton.

B. B. M.—The Cheyenne is at Mare Island and will remain there out of commission indefinitely, unless some new development requires another oil test cruise, that vessel being used for that purpose.

A. G. asks: I was discharged at Manila in February, 1899, was sickly, was advised to re-enlist in the States, and was sent to the U.S. on a mail steamer, as transports were being held at Manila at that time. It took forty-five days to get to San Francisco, which includes ten days' delay at Hong Kong. This is the only break I have had in twenty-seven years' service. Do the forty-five days count toward retirement? Answer: No. You were not in the Service of the United States during the forty-five days.

ANXIOUS asks: (1) Does Par. 609, Manual of Pay Department (substitution of figures for names of months in column of "date of enlistment" and "last paid" is not approved) pertain to the muster rolls as well as the pay rolls? (2) Was I recommended by the board in the last examination for sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) There was delay of a month in holding the examination in the Philippines and results will not be known until the latter part of May.

J. C. P.—There are several applications for Alaska service ahead of yours. Probably it will not be until the summer of 1911 that your chance will come.

D. F. G. asks: A young man entering the U.S. Navy in 1903 and deserting from same in 1904, is he liable to arrest and trial by a G.C.M., or what steps should he take to procure a deserter's release, if such can be secured?

D. F. G. asks: Man entered Navy in 1903, deserted in 1904, and has been in New York since that time. Is he liable to arrest and trial by G.C.M., or could he procure a deserter's release? Answer: He is not liable to arrest at the expiration of two years after the expiration of the term for which he enlisted. He can get a discharge only after serving out his enlistment.

CITIZEN asks: I enlisted in the U.S. Army, 1907; served three years; discharged, excellent service. I had my first



KNICKERBOCKER EXTRA THIN

No. 800 "WAFER" model. Gold Filled Basine case warranted to wear 20 years. Eleven jewel Bridge model movement. . . \$14.00
No. 500 "PEERLESS" model. Gold Filled Basine case warranted to wear 20 years. Seven jewel movement \$10.00
Gold finish or white enamel dial.

KNICKERBOCKER WATCH CO.

192 Broadway, New York.
Service Distributors, Army & Navy Supply Co.
13 Astor Place, New York.

papers in 1904, but in 1908 lost them. I applied for citizenship papers recently and was informed that I could not get them without paying \$9. Am I entitled to my citizenship papers without cost by serving three years in the U.S. Army? Answer: See Section 2186, Revised Statutes. With your honorable discharge, having selected your place of residence, one year's service in the Army or residence in civil life entitles you to citizenship. In a United States court, about Election time, you would not have to pay any fees. There is something wrong about the charge of \$9.

J. R. B.—The determination of the eligible list from the February examination for post commissary sergeants has not yet been reached, so your standing cannot be given. There are about four eligibles remaining from the class of 1909.

F. J. M. asks: Enlisted in U.S. Infantry May 21, 1901, discharged May 20, 1904; re-enlisted May 25, 1904; deserted Nov. 13, 1905; restored to duty, without trial, Feb. 22, 1907; absent in desertion fifteen months and nine days; discharged May 24, 1907, per G.O. 207, W.D., 1906; re-enlisted May 25, 1907. What is my rate of pay as private of Infantry? Answer: You were in your second enlistment period on May 21, 1908, and remain therein until the end of the then current enlistment, pay, \$18.

J. W. M. asks: We are officers of the 1st (Dismounted) Cavalry, United Boys' Brigades of America, and we wear the Regulation fatigue uniform, including the metal U.S. coat-of-arms (eagle), Regulation shoulder straps, etc. We have been told repeatedly that it is against the law, and that we are liable to be arrested for it. Answer: Section 239 of Chapter XVI of the General Laws of the State of New York reads, in part, as follows: "Any person who shall wear any uniform or any device, strap, knot or insignia of any design or character used as a designation of grade, rank or office, such as are by law or by general regulation duly promulgated, prescribed for the use of the active Militia or similar thereto, except members of the Army and Navy of the United States and the National Guard and Naval Militia of this or any other state, officers of the independent militia organizations so designated in Section 241 of this chapter, members of associations wholly composed of soldiers honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. and members of the order of Sons of Veterans, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall forfeit to the people of the state \$100 for each offense." Section 241 designates organizations as follows: "Any such independent military organizations as were on April 23, 1883, and now are, in existence: Sons of Veterans, . . ."

C. A. G. asks: (1) What are the requirements for appointment to second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts? (2) Are there any vacancies at present, and will there be any a year hence? Answer: (1) See G.O. 195, W.D., 1908. (2) There are three vacancies now. More will undoubtedly occur within the year.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS asks: Enlisted March 14, 1903, discharged for convenience of Government and re-enlisted following day, Dec. 17, 1904; discharged Dec. 16, 1907, expiration of enlistment; re-enlisted March 15, 1908, and am carried on the pay rolls as "second enlistment period." Is this correct? Answer: You were in your second enlistment period on May 11, 1908, and remain in it until the expiration of the current enlistment.

E. G. asks: Does a deserter who is captured, tried by a G.C.M. and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowance, due or which may become due, forfeit his money deposited with the paymaster when no reference is made to the deposits in the order promulgating his sentence? Answer: Deposits are forfeited by desertion, under the provisions of law.

CLERK, Q.M.D. asks: Can you quote me some decision on the matter of civilian departmental clerks being allowed and entitled to first-class accommodations on Government (Q.M. Dept.) steamboats employed in harbor service? Answer: This is a matter for the C.O. to settle.

TAIT asks: I was convicted by a summary court-martial and sentenced to forfeit one month's pay (\$19), about August or September, 1900, while serving as blacksmith in Troop F, 3d Cav. The summary court officer was a Volunteer officer. The sentence was duly carried out. (1) Was the sentence legal? (2) Would there be any chance for restitution in case I make application to the Auditor for the War Department? (3) Is there any record of money stopped by fines being restored to a soldier of the Regular Service, if the officer who tried him belonged to the Volunteers? (4) Is there any record of money stopped by fines being restored to a soldier in the Volunteer forces who was tried by a court of Regular Army officers? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Not likely. (3) and (4) None that we recall.

E. G.—The following provision of G.O. 79 does not apply to graduates of the civil engineering course of correspondence schools: "Applicants" (to the position of second lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Artillery Corps) "who are graduates of recognized colleges, or universities, in either the classical or scientific courses thereof, will, if they desire, be exempt from the preliminary mental examination."

T. L. F. asks: (1) For particulars about an appointment for a commission, address what department? (2) Could an enlisted man going up for a commission obtain three months' furlough for the purpose of study, having two years' service? Answer: (1) Address the A.G.O. through your C.O. (2) This has often been done where the furlough is due. It is not likely you could use furlough in advance of service.

E. L. S.—The bills S. 6294 and H.R. 20677, authorizing detail of retired officers for instruction of military organizations of fraternal societies, will in all probability go over until next session. It is doubtful if even a report will be made on the measures this session. Nothing has come up so far concerning the proposition to grant civil appointees to commissions five years' constructive service in computing longevity.

J. M. asks: (1) What date did the 20th U.S. Infantry sail for the Philippines on their first tour of duty in 1898 or 1899? Answer: First week in February, 1899.

ANXIOUS, FORT SNEILING.—Your wants may no doubt be supplied by Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York, whose ad appears on page 912.

X. Y. Z. asks: Can an enlisted man correct his age and birthplace upon re-enlistment, without making application beforehand, if his former service has been excellent? Answer: Application must be made. State the facts to your C.O.

W. G. J. asks: (1) In purchasing discharge from the Army would I be required to deposit the cost of purchase price or merely the difference between the cost of purchase price and clothing allowance? (2) In case my clothing allowance exceeds the cost of purchase price what would be proper for me to do to purchase discharge? (3) Is there any probability of the 161st Co., C.A.C., changing station within the next twenty months? Answer: (1) You would deposit the difference. (2) Consult your C.O. If there is any doubt in

FOR MORE THAN 300 YEARS

The Carthusian Monks Have Made



LIQUEUR Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Bâtier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Sole Agents for United States.

the case you would be required to deposit purchase price until the question was decided. (3) No.

C. M. E. asks: I enlisted Feb. 21, 1899; appointed sergeant Oct. 7, 1900; served in the Army of Occupation in Cuba from Oct. 4, 1900, to Feb. 20, 1902; discharged Feb. 20, 1902, expiration of service, character excellent. Re-enlisted Dec. 2, 1903; deserted April 8, 1904. Have never been apprehended or applied for a deserter's release. Is there any way I can be restored to duty or get back in the Service and save my previous service toward retirement? Answer: No.

ROOKIE asks: If a private commits himself and a non-commissioned officer places him in confinement, to whom does the N.C.O. report the act? Answer: The report would be made to the commanding officer. The man is committed to the guardhouse by the C.O. The non-commissioned officer ordinarily would report to the first sergeant and the latter to the C.O.

H. E. A. asks: Was there a time when chief musicians and principal musicians had their warrant as N.C.O. signed by the Secretary of War? Answer: No.

H. R. R.—The list of eligibles, post commissary sergeants, is not yet ready, as reading of the papers is still in progress.

AUTOMATIC asks: Is any possible chance of Machine-Gun Platoons being formed into companies this year? Answer: It is not at all likely. It will require legislation by Congress.

H. E. M. asks: (1) Where can an enlisted man re-enlist to get the practical training to take examination for second lieutenant? (2) An enlisted man tried by G.C.M. for being absent for three days without leave, and being found guilty, does he have to serve three extra days after being found guilty? Answer: (1) By many the Coast Artillery is regarded as the best service for a man who desires to improve himself by study. (2) Yes.

W. L. G.—As you live in the city of Washington, why not call at the War Department and Navy Department for pamphlets relating to proper course to secure appointment to the Academies or to take examination for second lieutenant. On page 944 of this issue you will find advertisements of schools that prepare for examinations.

H. A. asks: I served a full enlistment in the Marine Corps and was recommended for a good conduct medal on re-enlistment. I re-enlisted in the Army and I would like to get it if I am entitled to it. Answer: Your re-enlistment in the Army does not count for a good conduct medal in the Marines.

J. B.—The U.S.S. Michigan was delivered to the United States Army, Aug. 31, 1909, and commissioned Jan. 4, 1910, at the Philadelphia Yard. The South Carolina was delivered Nov. 5, 1909, and commissioned March 1, 1910, at the Philadelphia Yard. The Delaware was delivered at the Norfolk Yard April 4 and commissioned that day. The North Dakota was delivered at the Boston Yard April 6 and commissioned the same day.

BICYCLE.—There is no bicycle drill book issued by the Government, the Signal Corps bicycles being issued only for repair work on telegraph lines. At the time of the bicycle craze there was a small book issued as a private enterprise for use of cyclists connected with the National Guard. This book, we believe, is out of print.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1904.

(Copyright, 1910, W. C. and F. P. Church.)

J. E. M. asks: In your issue of March 12, 1910, Answers to Correspondents, "T. B." you say corporal salutes officer of the day by commanding, "Eyes right (left)." Par. 589, I.D.R., says: "Troops under arms salute other armed bodies, the commanding officer and his superiors, if marching by the commands, Eyes right (left)." Which is correct? Answer: Persons entitled to compliments from guards are shown in Par. 265, M.G.D., U.S.A., and include the officer of the day. The method of saluting persons entitled to compliments from guards is shown in Par. 78, M.G.D., and includes, Eyes right. This does not conflict with Par. 589, I.D.R., which does not mention troops on guard.

J. T. W. asks: Does Par. 129, Appendix, in its entirety, apply to the new Springfield rifle? It has been said that these modifications applied only to the model 1898, and not to the new Springfield, in this respect, that, with the new Springfield, it is not proper to fix bayonet upon inspection of arms—that the bayonet should be left in the scabbard. In this connection, it is noted that Par. 54, 5th Rule, page 27, of the Regulations, provides: "The bayonet is not fixed

except for instruction, in bayonet exercise, on guard, or when needed for purposes of defense or offense." And yet Par. 129, Appendix, provides: "At the second command bayonets are fixed and the cartridge box opened if worn." * * * hands it back to the man, who takes it with the left hand at the balance, executes close chamber, order arms, and unfix bayonet." Answer: The Appendix of the U.S.I.D.R. was originally added to the book for the reason that a large number of troops were armed with the U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1898, when the work was published. It does not apply in any way to the U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903. Bayonets are not fixed at "inspection arms" if armed with the 1903 model. If so armed the appendix should be destroyed.

A. H. asks: In executing charge bayonets from any position, and in bayonet exercise, at the command guard, what number of foot movements would be proper? Is it intended that Par. 70, 71, 72, 73, I.D.R., 1904, should be executed in three counts, first executing what is prescribed in right face, Par. 36, I.D.R., 1904, in two counts, then executing what is prescribed for the position of the feet, i.e., right heel six inches to the rear and two inches to the right of the left heel, which would naturally give you a third count, if it is intended in this manner, in three counts, or is it intended that this position should be taken in one count? Answer: The sixth rule of Par. 55, I.D.R., prescribes the movement to be executed without "counts." Other movements are executed according to the number of counts prescribed, accordingly Par. 70 should be executed in one count to charge bayonet, and two counts to return to order; Par. 71, in one count; Par. 72 and 73, in three counts. In bayonet exercise "guard" is executed in one count; see page 109, Manual for Privates of Infantry.

L. B. asks: According to Par. 168, I.D.R., "the right and left guides step three paces to the rear." How do they take a fifteen-inch backward step, as they would have to take six backward steps at fifteen inches to make three paces at thirty inches, or should they step back three steps at thirty inches? Answer: Par. 168 does not contemplate that guides shall take six back steps; they step back three paces, the captain verifying the distance when he aligns them.

N.C.O. asks: (1) What is the meaning of the word "paraded" in Par. 84, Manual of Guard Duty, 1908? (2) Par. 82 states that the commander of a guard will inspect his guard at reveille and retreat. If the guard is standing "at ease," or "at attention," should it be brought to a "parade rest" when "retreat" is being sounded? Or is it proper for the commander to go on with his inspection? Answer: (1) The guard is paraded when it is formed at attention. (2) The inspection begins after retreat has been sounded.

W. C. W. asks: In fixing bayonets what is proper when the knif bayonet is used to hold the rifle close to the body and let the right hand pass around the rifle between left arm and body, or to hold the rifle out from the body and let the right hand pass between the rifle and the body, and also between the left arm and body? Answer: Let the hand pass between the rifle and left arm and the body.

W. T. asks: (1) Being in line of skirmishers and wishing to change direction to the right or left, would it be an improper command to say, "Change direction to the right (or left), march." "A" says the proper command would be, "Right (or left) turn, march." (2) If "A" is right, would there be the command, "Full step, march," given at completion of the movement? Answer: (1) "A" is right; see second section of Par. 23. (2) Yes.

A. E. A. asks: (1) Where is the post of first sergeant when he is marching his detail or at guard mounting? (2) At command, "N.C.O.'s post," at guard mounting, when do they come to order arms? (3) When a N.C.O. is commander of the guard and the command, "Guard to its post; 2. Squads right; 3. March," is given, when does he come to right shoulder? (4) A sentinel on post while "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played stands at attention and salutes at last note. Is this executed with the rifle salute, or by present arms? Answer: (1) Usually on the left and near the rear file, in order to observe the march. (2) Upon halting. (3) If the adjutant brings the guard to right shoulder, as prescribed in Par. 18, the N.C.O. brings his piece to right shoulder with the guard. If the adjutant commands order arms, and then gives the commands, "Right shoulder, N.C.O. fall in on the right, and the post N.C.O. on the left of the corps or regimental N.C.O. Answer: They all fall in according to rank, with sergeant major on the right.

CONSTANT READER asks: In Par. 509, I.D.R., how does the sergeant major return to his post, on the right of the guard, after he verifies the detail? Answer: Return along the front of the guard.

N. O. S. asks: Does not G.O. 32, W.D., c.s., intend that when falling in line at muster, parade, review, etc., all N.C.O.s, officers, irrespective of branch, corps or department, will fall in according to rank with the sergeant major on the right? Have seen posts where the corps or regimental N.C.O. fall in on the right, and the post N.C.O. on the left of the corps or regimental N.C.O. Answer: They all fall in according to rank, with sergeant major on the right.

D. C. W. asks: Where can I find explained such a command as, "Lay down arms." This command is used by several of the boys' brigades, but I do not find such a command as this in your Infantry Drill book. They execute it by stepping forward and laying down the gun, and then taking the position of attention. When the command is given, "Take arms," they make one step forward and pick up the piece and assume the position of attention. Answer: There is no authority for such a command; it is used, however, in armories and drill halls where the floor is too slippery to stack arms.

W. C. S. asks: (1) Does Par. 432 apply in Par. 616 in the 1902 Cavalry Drill Regulations? (2) Price of cloth-bound copy of 1910 Cavalry Drill Regulations? Answer: (1) No. The latter movement is executed by each platoon. They remain in column and change direction when opposite their proper place. (2) \$1; see back cover page of this paper.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., April 2, 1910.

Major and Mrs. F. T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, returned from a three months' leave, spent in New York city, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Woodbury has recently been promoted to the grade of major. Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Bowman, 2d Inf., had as dinner guests on Wednesday Captain Hansell and Lieutenant Mitchell.

The detachment of Co. K, 2d Inf., under Capt. George D. Freeman, which has been at Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., for three months, returned last Wednesday, followed the next day by the other half of the company from Fort Missoula. Capt. and Mrs. Freeman are now settled in the quarters next to those recently occupied by Lieutenant Mitchell.

Capt. H. S. Hansell and Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., went up Beaver Creek trout fishing on Monday, returning Tuesday night. They met with poor luck, as the weather is still too cold for the trout to bite flies.

Mr. W. B. Ferguson, for many years postmaster, is in the hospital quite ill. He has been at Assiniboine twenty years and is well known to a great many officers who have served here. Col. Sargent James Tittle is in charge of the post-office duties during Mr. Ferguson's illness.

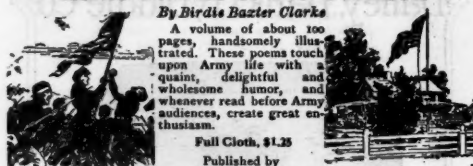
On April 1 Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., was detailed as post adjutant, relieving Lieut. H. D. Mitchell, who left Thursday on a leave, at the expiration of which he will report at Jefferson Barracks for instruction and then enter upon recruiting duty at Torre Haute, Ind. Mrs. Mitchell left some weeks ago for her home in Chicago, where she will be joined by the Lieutenant.

Lieut. and Mrs. Loyd E. Frodendall, 2d Inf., went up Beaver Creek canyon on a fishing trip last Sunday. When they started to return it was found that they had no line and there was nothing left but an informal practice march, twelve miles, to the post, which they reached in the dark.

Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.O., who has been the surgeon here for the past three months, leaves to-night for his proper

Little Rimes of the Garrison

By Birds Baster Clarke



Full Cloth, \$1.25

Published by

Franklin Hudson Publishing Co.

Kansas City, Mo.

Many friends of Mrs. Clarke (wife of Capt. Adna G. Clarke, U.S.A.) have requested her to put her writings into book form.

station at Fort Snelling. He will leave there shortly to join his family in Georgia and then start for a tour of service in the islands on the June transport.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 31, 1910.

Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAlister, who have made their home here for so many years, are to leave during the coming week, the former having only now been relieved of active duty, although he was retired several years since. Although their home is in New York they will spend several months on this coast, visiting at Auburn and Santa Barbara. Chaplain McAlister officiated at the Easter service in St. Peter's Chapel and later christened the little daughter of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. John L. Neilson. The little one was christened Caroline, for her mother, formerly Miss Caroline McDougal, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral McDougal, and the godmothers were Mrs. Stewart Cooper and Miss Huntington, while Capt. Edmund B. Underwood stood as proxy for the godfather, Capt. J. W. Wadleigh. Among those at the christening were Mrs. McDougal, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Miles O. Gorgas, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. Dodd, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Newt H. Hall, Mrs. Stewart Cooper and Miss Mary Gorgas. Chaplain John B. Frazier will succeed Chaplain McAlister as chaplain of the yard.

Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerenz on Monday spent the day here. She has been at the Fairmont in San Francisco, but will leave shortly for Washington, to join Civil Engr. Lewerenz, recently ordered there. Mrs. John Irwin and her small daughter, who have been visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. English, in Oakland, are now at the Collins in Vallejo, awaiting the arrival of the West Virginia, to which Paymaster Irwin is attached. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Joseph A. Biello have apartments at the Collins while the Vicksburg is at the navy yard.

Miss Ellen Barry was hostess at an enjoyable dance at Fort Mason on Monday, complimentary to Miss Henrietta Von Schrader and Lieut. Prentiss Bassett, U.S.N., whose wedding took place on Wednesday. Comdr. Alexander Halstead has returned, after having spent several days with friends in San Francisco. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus is still in the East, where her mother is ill. Rear Admiral Osterhaus is a guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, while his son, Dr. Osterhaus, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Among visitors during the week have been Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Underwood aboard the Independence. The latter entertained at a prettily appointed dinner aboard on Tuesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Mary Turner, Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Simons and Chaplain and Mrs. Frazier. Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon entertained the card club Tuesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, who are at the Fairmont, expect to leave on Saturday for Annapolis, to be the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Graham. Their son, Midshipman Carl Moore, will graduate from the Naval Academy in June.

The Army and Navy Club of San Francisco is to move into more spacious quarters, which the growing popularity of the club has made necessary, and last evening the board of governors bade the old quarters farewell by giving a banquet in honor of Gen. James Smith, the club's president, who presided as toastmaster.

Closely following a wireless message requesting help, the destroyer Hopkins reached the yard Friday, the 25th, having passed the tug dispatched to her assistance. Trouble with her boilers necessitated a message for assistance when the Hopkins was about twenty miles beyond San Francisco, and the tug Unadilla was sent. A second wireless from the Hopkins announced that her engine room crew had succeeded in getting one boiler into running order. All four boilers of the Hopkins are in bad condition and it is probable that she will be thoroughly overhauled here. The Marblehead was released from the drydock Saturday, and it is expected will be placed in commission by the California naval reserve within a few days.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Feb. 14, 1910.

This month holds the record for military activity in the Philippines Division. The third annual carnival was formally opened on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5, continuing daily and nightly through to-day, Feb. 14. Carnival City of this year occupies the same admirable ground as its predecessors, Wallace Field, that is bounded by the Luneta on the West; calle San Luis, Nozalea and Bagumbayan form the other three sides; a space of about six ordinary city squares, all enclosed with a tall swallow fence.

This year's carnival was inaugurated by a grand military and naval street parade, over five thousand troops being in line. Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Department of Luzon, was grand marshal, accompanied by Major Charles H. McKinstry, chief of staff, and aide—one mounted officer from each organization in line. Heading the line came the mounted police at Manila. General Carter and aids, band of the 7th Infantry, Battalion of Engineers, band of the 12th Infantry and a regiment composed of portions of the 7th and 12th Infantry; then the 6th Infantry with its band, the 4th Infantry and band; battalion of Marines, battalion of sailors from warships; twelve companies of Philippine Scouts, twelve companies and band of the Constabulary; mounted detachment of Signal Corps, battalion from the 2d Field Artillery, battalion of the 5th Field Artillery; 13th Cavalry from Batangas with band and the 12th Cavalry and band of Fort William McKinley; making a magnificent military sight seldom surpassed anywhere. The troops assembled at the corner of calle Concepcion and Bagumbayan and traversed most of the principal streets of the city, entering the carnival grounds at the Nozalea entrance. The troops were reviewed in the hippodrome by the Governor General and Major Gen. William P. Duvall, in command of Philippines Division, Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Chief of Constabulary, and others, after which the troops were disbanded on the Luneta and returned to their temporary camping ground, Camp Otis.

A second street parade occurred on Feb. 8 and embraced the commercial and industrial lines of Manila, with many instructive floats. An automobile parade was next, on Feb. 9, with hundreds of elegant cars in the line of march. The fourth and last street parade was on Feb. 12, the "Carnival and Pageantry" took the city streets, a gay and ever-changing mass of carnival humanity.

There were four carnival balls; the inaugural ball on Feb. 7, Baile de las Comparsas on Feb. 10, Carnival ball on Feb. 12, closing with the popular ball, to-night, Feb. 14. Handsome prizes were offered at each for the handsomest fancy costumes.

The third annual horse show opened at the carnival grounds Feb. 6. The afternoon proved delightful in spite of



There are no idle rich in this country today—no leisure class. It is asked of every man—what is he doing? Life has a meaning. Men are up and dressed betimes—and shaved.

The Gillette Safety Razor is a symbol of the age—it is the most democratic thing in the world. The rich man is not shaved in bed by his valet as he was a generation ago. He uses a Gillette and he shaves himself—in three minutes.

Get up—get busy—get a Gillette. Don't be an effeminate dawdler and let another man shave you. There is more boost in a Gillette shave at 6.30 than there is in a cocktail at nine.

Buy a Gillette and take a brace. It costs \$5.00 but it lasts a lifetime.

Write and we'll send you a pamphlet—Dept. A.

King C Gillette

GILLETTE SALES CO.
30 W. Second St., Boston

rain. In the first event for mares 14.2, Major Gen. William H. Carter entered his mare "Sis" and was awarded the blue ribbon, also a silver cup. For the best trained Cavalry horse, first prize of 550 pesos was won by Sergt. E. P. Webb, 12th Cav., of Fort William McKinley, on the gelding Bringham; second, 25 pesos, Corpl. P. C. Souder, 13th Cav., on the gelding Memphis. In the saddle horse contest General Carter won second place on his Tom Bass. Mrs. William P. Duvall was patroness the second day of the horse show. This month the polo club has enjoyed some excellent match games at Pasay. A number of officers of the British army came from Hong Kong, reaching here on the 7th, to play. The maneuvers at the cantonment that are encamped at Camp Otis begin to-morrow, with Major Gen. William P. Duvall in command.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 4, 1910.

The people of the city of Leavenworth have taken great interest in the news from Washington concerning the accident to General Bell and Mrs. Slocum. Major Omar Abernathy wrote to General Bell to express sympathy and regret on behalf of the city. Mrs. Ernest D. Peek underwent an operation for appendicitis in Kansas City last week. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, mother and grandparents of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, who have been spending several months in Florida, will return the middle of April, and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graef in New York before their departure for a future residence in London, England.

The grand ball given by the 3d Battalion of Engineers Monday night in the post gymnasium was the swiftest affair of the season. Special features of the decorations were the placing of the Engineer equipment on the stage and pontoon boats in the swimming pool. The affair was by invitation, and about 750 guests were present. The grand march was led by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn. Something out of the ordinary was effected when Colonel Kuhn led the merry marchers into the swimming room and across the pontoon bridges. The guests of the four companies, I, K, L and M, enjoyed a daintily prepared supper. The 13th Infantry band furnished music.

Mrs. William E. Welsh entertained sixteen guests at bridge Tuesday afternoon. The prizes went to Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., Mrs. A. C. Knowles and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger. Mrs. P. A. Wolf was hostess at a bridge party to twelve guests Tuesday afternoon, given in compliment to Mrs. Goodrich. The highest scores were made by Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. N. F. McClure and Miss Durham.

The Misses Summers, who have been the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, have returned to their home in Chicago. Miss Kingsbury, daughter of Col. H. P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., of Fort Robinson, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr. Mrs. P. A. Wolf entertained Tuesday afternoon with bridge and a delicious course ten. Mrs. William E. Welsh was hostess at bridge Tuesday afternoon. Refreshments were served later.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins, of Fort Riley, were guests

of friends here Easter Sunday. Capt. R. H. Wescott, 11th Inf., was the guest Sunday of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd at their home in the city. Mrs. Charles Andrews will leave this week for Chicago to spend several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Kump are at home at the Jefferson Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Kump was formerly Miss Genevieve Fenlon, of Leavenworth. Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson entertained at bridge last week, for Mrs. Goodrich, mother of Mrs. T. H. Slavens.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1910.

Now that the Lenten season is over, social activities at the Presidio have started in afresh, the leading event scheduled being the ball to be given to-morrow night at the Officers' Club rooms by the Infantry and Artillery garrisons, to welcome the Cavalry which recently arrived and is stationed in the East Cantonment.

Miss Ruth Brooks, daughter of Major Brooks, M.C., was among those who attended the masquerade ball given at Benicia on Tuesday night by the ladies of St. Paul's Guild. Miss Brooks was the guest of Mrs. McGregor during her stay. Lieut. Bloxham Ward, of Fort Mason, was also a guest of Gen. and Mrs. McGregor on Tuesday night, to be in attendance at the ball. The stork has been a recent visitor in the garrison, as a result of which Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Faulkner are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter on Sunday last. Capt. and Mrs. Langdon and Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig are receiving similar felicitations.

Mrs. Paul Milton Downing, of the city, who has a large circle of Army friends, entertained a party from the Presidio at the fancy dress ball given on Tuesday night by the Knights Templars at Albert Pike Memorial, her guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck, Lieut. Halsted Councilman, of Fort Baker, who was spending a short leave with friends here, Miss Della Jones, daughter of Chaplain George H. Jones, and Lieut. Delos Emmons and William H. Anderson, of the 30th.

While attending a theater party last week, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Reams, Mrs. Hilden Olin and Lieut. George E. Goodrich, the last mentioned was suddenly stricken ill and has been confined to his quarters ever since, suffering from an attack of jaundice. Little Muriel Dougherty, having succumbed to the indiscretion of taking the measles, Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty and family are in quarantine for three weeks.

Lieutenant Councilman, from Fort Baker, was a week-end guest at the home of Chaplain Jones. Miss Margaret Thompson is spending a week at the hospitable home of Col. and Mrs. Benét at Benicia Arsenal, the guest of Miss Laura Benét. Mrs. Benét recently returned home after spending a few days in the city. Miss Emma Turner, of Brookline, Mass., arrived here recently to pay an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. F. W. Stopford. She is also a sister of Mrs. Ralph Mitchell, of the C.A.C. Miss Annie Louise Hardeman arrived on the last transport from Manila and will be the guest of her mother at Palo Alto for several weeks before returning to her duties in Manila. During her stay in the Philippines Miss Hardeman has spent the greater part of the time as the guest of the

family of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Cook, Sub. Dept. Lieut. William S. Barriger, 8th Cav., accompanied by Mrs. Barriger, arrived at the Palace Hotel this week for a stay of a few days, after which they will go to the Presidio of Monterey to be the guests of Major P. G. Wales, who will soon return there from a short illness in the General Hospital. Lieutenant Barriger is a son of the late General Barriger, U.S.A.

Among the officers of the post who attended the dinner given at the Palace Hotel on Saturday night by the California Commandery of the Knights Templars, were Capt. Jesse F. Langdon and Lieut. Harold Taylor and Carroll Neal. Chaplain Jones was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. W. C. Abbott at Fort Barry last Tuesday. Mrs. Jones and Miss Della spending the day with friends at Fort Baker.

A wedding of interest this week is that of Miss Isabella Smith to Capt. Malcolm Young, now stationed at Fort Stevens, Ore., but formerly stationed at Fort Riley, so that he has heretofore been identified with the Presidio set, as was Miss Smith, her home being in Oakland.

Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Price are again in quarantine owing to a second case of measles in the family. The Prices have been most unfortunate since Mr. Price's accident last summer in the Yosemite, he having just recovered from an attack of ptomaine poisoning.

FORT SNELLING.

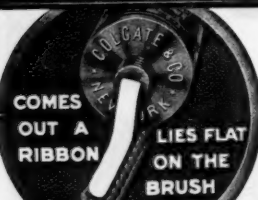
Fort Snelling, Minn., April 2 1910.

Mesdames Charles C. Bankhead, Arthur J. Hanlon and A. S. Wadsworth, of this garrison, were guests of honor at a matinee and luncheon Saturday afternoon given by Mrs. Thomas Shevlin, of Minneapolis. Lieut. Joseph O. Walkup, M.C., returned Monday from Chicago. Capt. M. R. Jennings, of the British army, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett Thursday, en route to New York. Lieutenant Burnett took his guest to the exhibition drill given by the Cavalry Thursday afternoon in the riding hall and Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett entertained Thursday evening at dinner in his honor.

The officers and ladies gave an informal hop Friday evening in the gymnasium. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler returned Monday from Washington, D.C., where they had spent the past few weeks, the guests of Congressman Daniel R. Anthony. Mrs. Anthony returned with them, to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Koehler. Mrs. William B. Banister entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge tea. The rooms were prettily decorated with Easter lilies and the favors were in keeping. Mrs. Paul C. Hutton and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris assisted in pouring tea. The guests from St. Paul were Mrs. Charles L. Hodges, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice; and Mrs. E. E. Butts, from Minneapolis. Honors were won by Mesdames Farr, Hanlon and Rice. Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cress entertained Wednesday evening for the Five Hundred Club. Major Paul C. Hutton and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony winning high score. Mrs. William J. Lutz was hostess Friday afternoon for the Sewing Club. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Tuesday afternoon for the Ladies' Card Club.

Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Thursday at luncheon for Mrs. Charles Fowler and Mrs. A. H. Bowman, of Minneapolis.

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM



DELICIOUS—
and ANTISEPTIC. The dentifrice which combines efficiency with a delightful after-taste. Gives a pearly lustre to the teeth.
Trial tube sent for 4 cts. in stamps.
COLGATE & CO., Dept. 7, 55 John St., N.Y.
Makers of Colgate's Best Toilet Soap.

taking her guests later to the Cavalry drill, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett entertained Thursday afternoon after the drill for fourteen guests from St. Paul and the garrison. Lieut. C. B. Hodges, 30th Inf., and Miss Hodges, of St. Paul, were the guests of honor at a dinner and theater party Monday, given by Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan, of this garrison. Mrs. William E. Gillmore entertained Monday evening for the Bridge Club. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Wilson, of Minneapolis, were the honor guests Thursday at a luncheon given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf. Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore entertained Friday afternoon at a birthday party for their children, Martha and William; the little people of the garrison were the guests. Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Thursday afternoon after the drill at tea for several guests from the Twin Cities and the garrison.

The Misses Miller and Nye, of St. Paul, spent the week-end with Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr. Miss Cameron, of New York, who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, was the guest of honor at a dinner Wednesday evening, given by Mr. James D. Denegre, of St. Paul.

The exhibition drill given Thursday afternoon by the troops of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., was witnessed by over a thousand spectators from both cities, besides all the garrison people. This was the last indoor drill of the season. These drills have been very popular and it is hoped that they will be resumed again in the fall.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., April 3, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Hegeman entertained at cards Thursday evening. There were three tables of bridge and one of hearts, all occupied by post people. Mrs. Howell gave a very pleasant bowling party Wednesday night after the band concert. Captain Peyton has returned from the inspection of the Wyoming National Guard and is now busy on his report. Lieutenant Olson has charge of a special mapping party, making a contour map of the reservation. Lieutenants Lonergan, Purdon, Hayes and Ford are his assistants.

The continued illness of Chaplain Axton deprived the garrison of an Easter sermon, but a beautiful vesper service by the children was carried out under the direction of Misses Matilda and Anna Axton and Miss Marguerite Nickel. Twenty children had been drilled on suitable carols, verses and Scripture quotations illustrating the resurrection thought and they presented it very well before a large congregation.

It was through the kindness of the garrison at Monterey, Cal., that this post had such beautiful flowers with which to decorate the chapel for the Easter services. Through Chaplain Lutz, of the 8th Infantry, the officers, ladies and children of that post sent two great boxes of lilies that reached Mackenzie in splendid condition, and after doing service at the chapel were sent to the hospital to cheer the sick. It was a most gracious thing for the people of the Presidio of Monterey to do and was most thoroughly appreciated.

Mrs. Bess Morrison gave a most excellent recital at the post hall Wednesday night. The Chaplain hopes to arrange for other similar entertainments, in addition to the motion pictures and mixed programs that have already become a fixed thing for each Monday night.

Chaplain Axton is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism that has kept him confined to quarters for several weeks. Regimental Comy. Sergt. Havlicek returned to the post after a furlough of four months. The weekly band concerts, under the leadership of Mr. Klein, are growing in popularity. Lieutenant Magruder, as police officer, is busy planting grass seed, trimming walks, rolling tennis courts and giving the post a general outside spring clearing up.

Major Weigel entertained the officers and ladies of the post informally at the club Saturday night, news of his promotion having been received that day. Major Weigel has not been with the 18th long, but we have all learned to love him and shall miss him when he goes to his new regiment. Mrs. McAndrews left Thursday with the children for Omaha, where she will join Major McAndrews, who has been receiving special medical treatment there, and together they will proceed to their new station at Fort Terry. We will all miss this jolly family. Corporal Brown, of Co. K, holds the highest individual bowling score, having rolled 252 on the local alley.

SAN JUAN NOTES.

San Juan, P.R., March 30, 1910.

Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell, of the Navy, who came to San Juan to locate the sites for the installation of oil fuel tanks, returned to the New York Navy Yard, his present station, on the Coamo last week. Mr. Rockwell was formerly stationed here and received a hearty welcome. Mrs. Rockwell and small son will remain here for a time visiting her family. Mrs. Howze is receiving many expressions of sympathy on account of the death of her father, Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, who died at Washington last Saturday. She will go north on the Philadelphia this week. An examining board, of which Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Corps, is president, is in session, examining 1st Lieut. A. I. Miller and 2d Lieut. Pascual Lopes for promotion. The other members of the board are Majors McFarland and Morrow, with Captain Huebscher as recorder. Major McFarland is staying with Captain Wood while here.

The command is just finishing the season of target practice and our first experience with the new small-arms firing manual demonstrates that all who qualify in the highest grade justly deserve the title of expert rifleman, while there need be no misgivings about a man having earned his additional pay as sharpshooter or marksman. Out of fifty-two officers and men who fired the expert rifleman's test 1st Sergt. Ramon G. Clinton,

Co. G, was the only one who qualified. While the new course of firing is generally considered a good one, it is admittedly hard, and in the language of one disappointed aspirant for higher honors, "the sure is a peach." However, having found out how it works, we hope to do better next year.

The Army baseball team seems to have won all the championships in sight. Since Oct. 1 the team has played thirty-four games and has won thirty-one. After winning the championship pennant of the San Juan Baseball Association, a clean sweep was made of a series with an all-American picked team. Then followed a challenge to play five games with a native picked team, which was accepted and resulted in four victories and one defeat for the Army.

It is rumored that a part or all of the regiment will go to the States this summer to take part in one of the maneuver camps, and everybody is hoping that the rumor may have a substantial basis in fact.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., April 4, 1910.

The Fort Porter Card Club met on Saturday evening at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. John N. Straat. Mrs. Edwin Saunders held the largest score at bridge, and Captain Straat the lowest at hearts; the prizes were attractive table book, racks. Delicious refreshments were served after the games. Mrs. Mitchell gave a supper party Sunday evening in honor of Mrs. Cameron, of Texas, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Baird, of Buffalo. All that assembled at the table were from the South; Mrs. Cameron from Texas, also Mrs. Baird; Mrs. Robert Davis, a native of Georgia; Captain Davis from "old Virginia"; Mrs. Edwin Saunders from Alabama; Lieutenant Saunders from Kentucky; and Mrs. Mitchell is a Kentuckian. All enjoyed the Southern menu and Captain Davis told some delightful negro dialect stories.

Mrs. Katherine Ogden, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, spent the Easter season with her parents and friends in the city. Mrs. Walter Cook gave a beautiful tea in her honor last week. Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Pulver, of this post, have gone to Fort Wadsworth for a month, the Doctor having been ordered there on detached service.

On last Friday afternoon Major Edwin P. Pendleton, in command of this battalion, escorted the remains of Gen. John L. Tiernon from the Turaine Hotel to the New York Central Station. General Tiernon was buried at Arlington. Major Phillips, his son-in-law, and Mr. John Tiernon went to Washington, leaving Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. John Tiernon, to comfort and take care of Mrs. Tiernon, who has been an invalid for many years.

The friends of Mrs. Burton J. Mitchell are welcoming her back to her old home; before marriage she was Jennie Jewett Howard, a very popular society girl of Buffalo. Lieutenant Mitchell has resigned and will live in Youngstown, N.Y.

Yesterday the soldiers and a team from the city played an interesting game of ball; as it was a warm, pleasant afternoon the crowd was immense.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., April 5, 1910.

On Saturday evening, April 2, occurred the ninth anniversary of the 90th Company, C.A.C. The squad room had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and at about 8:30 p.m. nearly one hundred couples joined in the dance. A buffet supper was served in the dining room, which was also very fittingly decorated. The dance was a decided success in every particular, and reflects great credit on those in charge.

Mrs. Reno gave a bridge luncheon of four tables, on Saturday afternoon, in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Peterson, of Smith College. Those present beside the ladies of the garrison were Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Wildrick, of Fort Williams; Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Moody and her guest, of Fort Preble; Mrs. Van Kirk and Mrs. Lemmon, of Fort Leveit; and Miss Rice, of Portland. The prizes were won by Mrs. Clark, of Fort McKinley, and Mrs. Morgan, of Fort Preble.

Major Barrette is away on special duty, inspecting the Maine Militia, and during his absence Captain Pearce is in command. Mrs. F. E. Clark has returned for a short visit with her son, Lieut. F. S. Clark. Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, of Fort Preble, were calling at Fort McKinley, on Monday afternoon.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to April 5. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Keeps Its Friends

One of the noteworthy facts regarding Ballardvale is that those who like it to-day like it to-morrow. Nature gives us Ballardvale pure and wholesome, possessing its own peculiar merit based on its remarkable properties of softness, lightness and freedom from injurious mineral constituents. We pass it on to you as Nature gives it to us.

Ballardvale Spring Water

The Ballardvale Springs Co., Boston, Mass.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Herbert G. Gates. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. Sailed March 31 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for New Orleans. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Wisconsin has been ordered to New Orleans, to remain from April 9 to 15 to take part in the celebration in connection with the Convention of the Mystic Shrine at that place. Upon completion of this duty the vessel will proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to be placed out of commission.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet to Fort Monroe, Va.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived March 29 at Hampton Roads, Va.

OULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Hatlow. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

UNCAS (tender). Bsn. Peter Emery. Arrived March 31 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Sailed April 2 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed April 2 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Sailed April 2 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Sailed April 2 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. Sailed April 2 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Herbert F. Lopes. Sailed April 2 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. John F. Green. Sailed April 2 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed April 4 from Manila, P.I., for Hong Kong, China. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Upon the arrival of the New York the Charleston will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Sailed April 4 from Manila, P.I., for Hong Kong, China. The Cleveland will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

Second Division.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Sailed April 4 from Manila, P.I., for Hong Kong, China. The Chattanooga will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William O. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bsn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. John G. Quimby. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed March 27 from Barbados, West Indies, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived April 2 at Panama.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived April 2 at Panama.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. Arrived April 4 at Boston, Mass.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier). Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

Comdr. Clarence S. Williams ordered to command.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Whittom, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows:

When You're Tired
and
Your Brain Feels Overworked
Try a Cup of
**BORDEN'S
MALTED MILK**
A Delicious, Refreshing Food Drink
For All Ages, All Meals
All Conditions

MALTED MILK DEPARTMENT
Borden's Condensed Milk Company
"Leaders of Quality"
Established 1857 New York

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Alexander has been ordered placed out of service.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Arrived March 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Arrived April 4 at Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived April 2 at Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone ordered to command.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived April 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, P.C., 13 guns. Chief Gun. Herbert Campbell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btan. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 4. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Arrived March 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Des Moines has been ordered to Liberia.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Arrived March 29 at Santo Domingo City.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed April 2 from Newport News, Va., for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Petterson, master. Arrived April 4 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Arminsted Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve. Ordered placed in full commission May 10 for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Ordered placed in commission May 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived April 4 at San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Boca de Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed April 1 from Lambert Point, Va., for Maldonado, Uruguay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Ordered placed in commission May 2 at the navy yard, New York, for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Milwaukee has been ordered placed out of commission.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At

Honolulu, en route to the Asiatic Station. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. The New York was placed in full commission on April 1.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btan. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, retired. Sailed April 4 from Annapolis, Md., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Arrived April 3 at Bluefield, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btan. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POMPEY (collier). James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived March 30 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George R. Slocum. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Relief has been ordered placed out of service at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and will be used as a floating station hospital at that station.
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed April 4 from Panama for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. Arrived April 1 at Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived April 2 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to be placed out of service.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The St. Louis has been ordered placed out of commission.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
TEKUMSEH (tug). Btan. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombagh (retired). Sailed April 4 from Annapolis, Md., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, N.H.
TRITON (tug). Chief Btan. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. Arrived April 2 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
WINSLOW (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Sailed March 27 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.
Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
Seventh Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. At Pensacola, Fla.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Pensacola, Fla.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McC. Luby. At Pensacola, Fla.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Pensacola, Fla.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Pensacola, Fla.
Third Submarine Division.
Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Chester Nimits. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées
of
Champagne



Their
fine quality
will at once
commend them
to the
most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Pedro, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.
PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Pedro, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At San Pedro, Cal.
PREELE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNOEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurence N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Reserve Torpedo Divisions.
Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedoboots: Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Reserve Submarine Divisions.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.
Submarines: Cuttlefish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

"SUNSET HILL," NEWPORT, R.I.

An attractive property of 34 acres, with pine grove and a beautiful view over the Bay and Military Stations and adjoining the famous Miantonomi Hill is now for sale; and is an ideal site for a RESIDENCE PARK for a GROUP OF OFFICERS. Also for sale, Cottage Lots at Jamestown, R.I.

Address Frederick Paine, Agent,
Newport, R.I.

"Caswell Estate," C. W. Weedon,
11 West 48th St., N. Y. C. Jamestown, R. I.

**WHAT CAN YOU
SAVE A MONTH?**

Something, of course. Are you doing it? You know you should—but this is not a sermon on thrift—just a sign pointing the way to how you may become the outright owner of any of the standard dividend-paying securities, on our Non-Forfeiture Monthly Payment Plan, with all speculative risks eliminated. You select your own investment, as we are not brokers or promoters. You can buy as low as one share, or one bond. Cutting coupons and cashing dividend checks is made possible for the man or woman of small means by OUR PLAN.

Write for BOOKLET 11 R.

FLEMING & COMPANY
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MATCHLESS SMOKE

JUST A SCRATCH
WITHOUT A MATCH



AUTOLITE MFG. CO.

**AUTOLITE 25c Self-Lighting
MONOLITE 15c CIGARETTES**

They make the riding and walking tests a pleasure.
They strike and light on the box
in sunshine, wind or storm.

THE ONE BEST CIGARETTE

aboard ship, in camp or garden, or while fishing, hunting and riding.
Made of the finest, selected Turkish tobacco, blended under our personal supervision to produce that mellow flavor and fragrant aroma demanded by epicurean smokers.

The self-lighting device is guaranteed absolutely harmless and tasteless. For sale at your Post Exchange or station or we will send, express prepaid, four boxes of Autolite, or seven boxes of Monolite for a dollar bill. Army & Navy Supply Co., 13 to 25 Astor Place, New York. Distributors for the United Service.

Reliable Sozodont

One reason why SOZODONT is a popular dentifrice, is because during the more than sixty years of its existence it has always been found to do just exactly what is claimed for it.

It is a genuine beautifier of the teeth.

It is, as its name signifies, a true preservative of them and imparts a most pleasant and lasting fragrance to the breath and renders the gums rosy and healthfully firm.

Uncle Sam buys only the best. SOZODONT has been used in the Army for a great many years.

Sold by every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla at Charleston.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Ecker, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy, the Severn will then be assigned to duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. Arrived March 29 at the naval station, Cavite.

P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station F, N.Y. city.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Chocoma, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwawa, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, Pacific Fleet.
Pataasco, Atlantic Fleet.
Patuxent, Atlantic Fleet.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Penacook, Norfolk, Va.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Potomac, Guantanamo, Cuba.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
Rocky, Norfolk, Va.
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotoyomo, Bremerton, Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Abarenda, at Norfolk.
Aileen, at New York.
Ajax, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Baltimore, at New York.
Bennington, at Mare Island.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Concord, at Bremerton.
Decatur, at Olongapo.
DeLong, at Boston, Mass.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Detroit, at Boston.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, at Bremerton Wash.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Holland, at Norfolk.
Hilinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iowa, at Norfolk.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Monadnock, at Cavite.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Nero, at New York.
Ohio, at New York.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Queros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Terror, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntsman, at St. Louis.
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Isle de Luxon, New Orleans, La.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Onida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

SAVED OLD LADY'S HAIR

"My mother used to have a very bad humor on her head which the doctors called an eczema, and for it I had two different doctors. Her head was very sore and her hair nearly all fell out in spite of what they both did. One day her niece came in, and they were speaking of how her hair was falling out and the doctors did it no good. She says, 'Aunt, why don't you try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment?' Mother did and they helped her. In six months' time the itching, burning and scaling of her head was over, and her hair began growing. To-day she feels very much in debt to Cuticura Soap and Ointment for the fine head of hair she has for an old lady of seventy-four.

"My own case was an eczema in my feet. As soon as the cold weather came my feet would itch and burn, and then they would crack open and bleed. Then I thought I would flee to my mother's friends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I did for four or five winters, and now my feet are as smooth as any one's. Ellsworth Dunham, Hiram, Me., Sept. 30, 1909."

Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A. to command on April 30, 1910.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, to command on April 30, 1910.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A., to command on April 30, 1910.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu, H.T.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Walla, Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, D, K and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived January, 1910; Troops A and E, sailed for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troop B, C, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

THE NEW ARMY CANVAS PUTTEE LEGGINGS

Made in Khaki Color
and in Olive Drab



No other legging ever produced is as shapely, smart and attractive in appearance as the Rosenwasser Canvas Puttee. The demand for this legging is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is so convenient in its construction that it recommends itself at sight. To adjust it takes but an instant—and it is just as easily removed. Patented in U. S., Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Japan.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to the makers.

ROSENWASSER BROTHERS
472 Broadway - New York

FERRY'S Seeds are best. Send for catalogue. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

TO GUN OWNERS

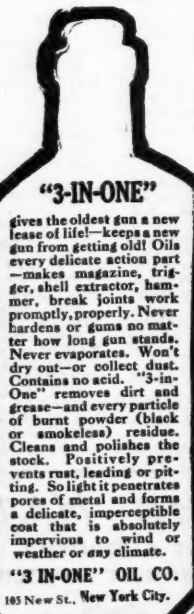
Here is the economical way to buy the famous "3-in-One" oil. New 50-cent size contains 8 oz. or 8 times as much as a 10-cent bottle. You get 3 oz. more oil without one cent more of cost.

Put up in this size especially for hunters and sportsmen. Try this new size—once, at all sporting goods dealers, hardware, etc.

FREE generous sample bottle and big dictionary sent on request. Library Ships worth 5 per cent of cost with every bottle. Save them and get magazines free.

LIBRARY SLIPS saved

means MAGAZINES earned



gives the oldest gun a new lease of life—keeps a new gun from getting old! Oils every delicate action part—makes magazine, trigger, shell extractor, hammer, break joints work promptly, properly. Never hardens or gums no matter how long gun stands. Never evaporates. Won't dry out—or collect dust. Contains no acid. "3-in-One" removes dirt and grease—and every particle of burnt powder (black or smokeless) residue. Cleans and polishes the stock. Positively prevents rust, leading or pitting. So light it penetrates pores of metal and forms a delicate, imperceptible coat that is absolutely impervious to wind or weather or any climate. "3 IN-ONE" OIL CO. 105 New St., New York City.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET

BENT & BUSH
15 School Street,
BOSTON.

EXPERT PENSION ATTORNEYS.
TABER & WHITMAN CO.
(30 years' experience.) Washington, D. C.

A Word to Our Readers

In writing to advertisers to give orders or make inquiries, kindly mention the Army and Navy Journal will benefit you,—by securing for you a more individual attention; and it will confer a favor on us.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
Advertising Department

PATENTS WILKINSON, FISHER & WITHERSPOON
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents
Curay Building, Washington, D.C.,
and No. 2 Bector St., New York City
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free on application.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor,
15th Street opp. U. S. Treasury
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RUINART BRUT

THE OLDEST CHAMPAGNE MARK IN THE WORLD
PRODUCED SINCE 1775

HAIG & HAIG SCOTS

THE FIRST WHISKY ON EARTH. Distilled Since 1879
ROOSEVELT & SCHUYLER, AGENTS, NEW YORK.
L. B. Hamersly, Jr., Army and Navy Agent.

The Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Storage of Household Goods, Silver Vaults, Electric Carpet Cleaning.
Goods packed and transported in Company's own vans.
TELEPHONE Nos. 4169-4170 MAIN
Absolutely Fireproof

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.
13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I., arrived April 6, 1909.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Manila, arrived December, 1909; L and M, sailed for Manila March 7, 1910; D, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to sail for Manila April 5, 1910.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; A and B, sailed for Manila March 7, 1910; Battery C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1910.
2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D, E and F, Manila, P.I.; A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, Manila, P.I.; A and B will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station April 15, 1910; Battery C will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station on Nov. 15, 1910; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levee, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Manila, P.I.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Manila. Will sail for U.S. April 15, 1910, for station at Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. De Soto, Fla.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.
51st. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.
55th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West, Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Honolulu, H.I.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Mich., N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
159th. Honolulu, H.I.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
164th. Jackson Bks., La.
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

Many men blame their razors who need only Williams' Shaving Stick to make shaving easy with the razor they have.



Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder affords the same rich, creamy lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Address The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. A. Glastonbury, Conn.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for station.
23d Inf.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for U.S. March 15, 1910; Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, to Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, to Ft. Clark, Tex.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan, P.R.; B and C, Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., of NEW YORK, (Established 1878.)

have designed, made and sold McHughwillow Furniture in New York since 1893; it is the accepted standard of proper style, high quality and good value. Excepting some specially priced (\$5 to \$7.50) cushioned armchairs, prepaid orders for McHughwillow Furniture, amounting to \$25 and over, are forwarded freight free to all parts of the United States.
IT COSTS NO MORE ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES THAN IN NEW YORK.

McHUGHWILLOW FURNITURE



THE McHUGH PORTFOLIO OF ORIGINAL PEN PICTURES, a Loose Leaf Catalogue of McHughwillow, Craftstyle and Oldstyle Easy Furniture, together with a Pricelist, also Group Sketches suggesting effective arrangements of Furniture Indoors and Out, is mailed for 25c stamps (allowed on first purchase); an illustrated booklet on the origin and method of making McHughwillow Furniture is free.

42D ST. WEST, at 5TH AVE.—OPPOSITE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the Signs of the "Popular Shop" and the "Liberty" Furnishings. (Trade Marks Reg'd.)
ONLY ADDRESS SINCE 1894—NO AGENTS, NO BRANCHES.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

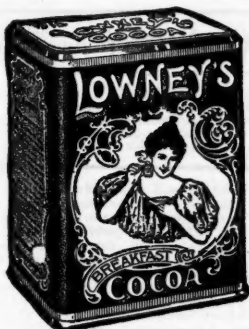
Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.
BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, OFFICIAL ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.
Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.
Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
New York Chicago Denver San Francisco

PATENTS

O. L. PARKER
Sole Examiner, U. S. Patent Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
American and foreign patents secured promptly and with special regard to the full legal protection of the invention. Handbook for inventors sent upon request.
278 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy
Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.
H. B. ROELKER, NEW YORK.
41 Maiden Lane,



No cocoa equals Lowney's in strength. Some are blacker—colored chemically—but inferior in real strength.

Lowney's Cocoa is not loaded with ground cocoa-shells, flour, starch, or other adulterants.

It consists of nothing but the choicest cocoa beans ground to flour fineness.

The result is the most delicious, purest and finest flavored cocoa possible.

Such cocoa as Lowney's, if made abroad and duties paid, would cost double the Lowney price.

The Walter M. Lowney Co., BOSTON.

"Reeco" Rider and "Reeco" Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engines

Perfect water supply for army posts, hospitals, etc.
Used in large numbers by the U.S. Government both
in this country and in the Philippines.

Send for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

New York. Boston. Chicago. Philadelphia.
Montreal, P.Q. Sydney, Australia.



HATFIELD & SONS TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 8th Ave. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

RIDABOCK & CO.,

112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,
Fashionable Civilian Dress. **J. H. STRAHAN**
258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City.



JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

No. 39 E. Orange St., LANCASTER, PA.

BRANCH OFFICE:

1308 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Well Known to Army Officers for the Past 37 Years.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston

Army & Navy Tailors

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.
734 Broadway, New York. ESTABLISHED 1815.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF

Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Nat. Guard Equipments.

DRILL AND OTHER TEXT-BOOKS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the
United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

INFANTRY DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS. Entirely new
and revised edition covering all the interpretations issued by
authority down to date of publication. Bound in semi-flexible
vellum cloth, price 75 cents. It costs but a trifle more than
the volume with the Drill alone and should be purchased in
preference as it will solve many perplexities for the student
of the Drill.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY. Revised 1904.
With amendments to October 31st, 1908. Bound in extra
strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Handsomely bound in
semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 50 cents.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS, amended 1909, bound in
fabricoid, \$1.00.

FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1908 (Provisional)
bound in fabricoid, \$1.00.

COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1909, bound in
leather, \$1.00.

SMALL ARMS FIRING MANUAL, 1909. (Provisional) bound in
fabricoid, \$1.00.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, 1908, bound in bristol board, 25
cents; bound in leather, 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45,
bound in Bristol board, 10 cents.

ARMY REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, \$1. 1908.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed
by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by
official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition

FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE M. GARDINER & SON, No. 15 William St., New York.**

Used by the principal Steamship Lines.

Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.

The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.



"Officer"
\$28.00
to
\$30.00

The Puttee
per pair
\$0.00 to \$2.00

ARMY OFFICERS

MAKE THE NINETY MILE RIDE A THREE DAYS' PICNIC

It is done every year by using the Whitman saddle,
famous throughout the world. This saddle never yet
skinned a horse or a man. Both horse and rider are
consulted and considered in every article manufactured.

If your saddle does not bear the name of this firm, it
is not a WHITMAN; if it bears that name, nothing is
"just as good." Those who ride the WHITMAN, will
ride nothing else. Liberal discount to officers of the
Army. See catalog at Post Exchanges or write us direct
for full information and testimonials from noted horsemen.

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,

Successors to Whitman Saddle Co.
106B CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK CITY.



Mehlbach's "Astride"



Latest Regulations
(solid nickel.)

FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO.

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

Miscellaneous Products. Submarine Boats. Forgings, Castings, Engines, Boilers, Autogenous

Welding, Galvanizing, Woodworking and Patternmaking.

Vessels of all descriptions, War and Merchants, Small Boats and Launches.

Curtis Marine Turbines. Yarrow Water-tube Boilers.

Estimates furnished promptly.

BED HAND



TRADE MARK

RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITION

For coating bottoms of steel and iron vessels. Used by all principal
Steamship, Yacht Owners and Navies of the World.

RAHTJEN'S AMERICAN COMPOSITION CO.

(Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors in the United States.)

OTTO L. PETERSEN, Pres. JOHN H. HOYT, Manager
Factories: 66-69 Van Dyke St. and 88 Beard St., Brooklyn.
Agencies in all parts of the World. Tel. 2527 Rector
Office, 1 Broadway.

HIGHLAND BRAND

Evaporated Milk

THE ORIGINAL
and BEST



Superior Quality

has made **HIGHLAND**
Brand the recognized
standard.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

HIGHLAND, ILL.

Philippine Islands.

THE NOBBY
TAILORS - SHIRTMAKERS
HABERDASHERS

137 ESCOLTA - MANILA

PICKETT HARNES CO.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Polo Goods, American
Harness "EGLANTINE" Bits and Spurs.

36 Echague - MANILA, P.I.

BAY VIEW HOTEL, MANILA.
Headquarters Army, Navy and Marines. 29 San Jose, Ermita.
R. M. BANTON, Proprietor.

DELMONICO HOTEL.

Headquarters for Army, Navy and Marines. 916 Palaco, Manila.

Good Fellowship

occasionally leads to over-indul-
gence in the good things of the
table. Be good to your stomach.
Right it at once with

Beecham's
Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

MAKE MONEY

In Advertising or
Mail Order Business
Send name and address
and twenty-five cents and we will mail you three issues of
the popular Advertisers Magazine. Each issue contains
articles on Mail Order Business, Ad Writing, Business Cor-
respondence, Selling Plans, Office Systems, Business
Short-Cuts, Follow-up Literature, etc. Write to-day, as
this is a very special offer. Address ADVERTISERS MAG-
AZINE, 752 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau
of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Depart-
ment, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m.,
April 19, 1910, and publicly opened imme-
diately thereafter to furnish at the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies,
as follows: Sch. 2351: Bathing trunks.—
Sch. 2377: Pneumatic drilling machines, pneu-
matic chipping hammers.—Sch. 2378: Pig
iron, hickory wedges.—Sch. 2380: Combs. Ap-
plications for proposals should designate the
schedules desired by number. Blank propo-
sals will be furnished upon application to
the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to
the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-
General, U.S.N. 4-4-10.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau
of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Depart-
ment, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m.,
April 12, 1910, and publicly opened imme-
diately thereafter to furnish at the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies,
as follows: Sch. 2356: Jerseys, towels, hand-
kerchiefs.—Sch. 2341: Repairing, altering,
painting and papering Building No. 85.—Sch.
2355: Metallic caskets, spruce.—Sch. 2357:
Convertible steel plate fan, diving apparatus
and suit.—Sch. 2368: Alcohol. Applications
for proposals should designate the schedules
desired by number. Blank proposals will be
furnished upon application to the navy pay
office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B.
ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 3-28-10.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals
for Dredging Cob Dock," will be re-
ceived at the Bureau of Yards and Docks,
Navy Department, Washington, until 11
o'clock a.m., April 16, 1910, and then
there publicly opened, for removal of a por-
tion of the Cob Dock at the navy yard, New
York. Plans and specifications can be ob-
tained on application to the Bureau or to the
Commandant of the navy yard named. R. O.
HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. March 22, 1910.